Victoria Daily Times.

VOL. 22. VICTORIA, B. C., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1895. No. 103

Letter Orders

Orders by mail receive our prompt attention. Our stock is large and we are able to supply you with almost anything in Jewelry, Silverware, Watches, Clocks, Spectacles, etc. Estimates given for Jewels, Medals or any special designs.

CHALLONER & MITCHELL, Jewelers, 47 Gov't St.

Manufacturers. Wholesale and Retail. Satisfaction Guaranteed.

Headquarters for Choicest Goods

NEW ARRIVALS

Anchovies in Salt and Oil
Royal Arms Cheese
Cream Cheese
Neufchatel
Parisian Essence
for
Gravies Soups,
Broths, &c.

It is scarcely necessary to remind our friends that our Stock is Large and Well Assorted, of the very Choicest of Groceries, Wines &c.

Some nice lines of Carr's Biscuits in Ornamental Tins, for New Year's Presents.

ERSKINE, WALL & CO.

After Christmas What?

A DULL SEASON?
NOT A BIT OF IT!

Of course there isn't so much loose money floating around after Christmas as there was before, but people want necessary Goods just as usual; especially such things as WATERPROOFS, UMBRELLAS, Etc. Now we are right in it with

UMBRELLAS.

Having bought when in London part of a manufacturer's Stock which was being closed out by the assignee at SIXTY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR. We offer:

3 doz.	Men's Strong Gingham at	$ .40	Each
2 "	Dagmar, national bends, at	.90	"
1 "	Levantine, Reliable,	1.15	"
1 "	Regina, natural knobs,	1.75	"
1 "	Satin de Chenes, choice,	2.25	"
1 "	Spitalfields Twill, Paragon,	2.75	"
1 "	Perfectum, pure dye,	3.25	"

And a splendid line of Sterling Silver Mounted, Ivory and Buckhorn Handled Twill Silk Umbrellas; some self-opening, and most desirable for New Year's Gifts.

LADIES' UMBRELLAS.

12¾ dozen at from ..... 90c. to $15 Each

In these are included—Dagmarette Gloria, Regina, Satin de Chene, Silk Cote, Etc. Handles include—Oak and Vulcanite Loops, Agate Tops, Silver and Gold Mounts, Etc., Etc. and every one of the above will be sold as they were bought—FORTY PER CENT UNDER REGULAR PRICE, and if possible, we want them cleared off before NEW YEAR.

THE WESTSIDE, J. Hutcheson & Co.

Did You Ever See a Cow

that gave Buttermilk? What could you expect but her milk?

We have a line of

CALIFORNIA ROLL BUTTER AT 40c

Nice and sweet, flavored with Buttercups and Daisies.

ONTARIO CREAMERY AT 30c.

A fresh lot of those 5 lb. pails of Jam, 50c		Prunes, 3lb.	25c
Our Blend Tea	20c	Fresh Island Eggs	30c

Don't forget our Port and Sherry at 40c. A Full Line of Wines and Liquors.

DIXI H. ROSS & CO.

Cheapside

THIS YEAR WILL BE AS ATTRACTIVE AS EVER.

SPECIAL LINE:

Tools for Boys.
Dolls for Girls.
Fancy China Cups and Saucers and Mugs.
Glass Water Sets in Great Variety.
Hanging and Hall Lamps—Cheap.
Carving Sets, etc., etc.
Prices down to date.

GEO. POWELL & CO., CHEAPSIDE, 127 GOVERNMENT ST.

A Few Of Them Left.

Those Elegant Cut Glass Bottles of Perfume, so suitable for Holiday Gifts.

John Cochrane, Druggist.

N.-W. Cor. Yates and Douglas Sts.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PHOTO STUDIO FOR SALE—Fully equipped with apparatus and stock; no reasonable offer refused. Apply X. Z., this office. de28-1

NATIONAL BALL—Dec. 31st, Workmans' Hall; tickets, $1; extra lady, 50c Four elegant prizes for best national costumes. Leap year style after twelve. Richardson's orchestra. de28-3t

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—91 Fort street. de28-3t

TO EXCHANGE—1 small cottage and lot (balance cash), for larger cottage and one or two lots within two miles of postoffice. Address "Cottage," Times office.

A DECENT, HONEST SCOTCHMAN wants employment of any kind. Address "Scotchman," Times office. de27-2t

SHINGLES FOR SALE—In quantities to suit purchaser; $1.10 per thousand, delivered at Inner harbor. Apply Munn, Holland & Co., 26 1-2 Broad street.

SEE OUR 15c WALL PAPERs. Mellor, Fort street, above Douglas.

ELEPHANT MIXED PAINTS, $1.50 per imperial gallon. Mellor, Fort street, above Douglas.

USE MELLOR'S Bath Enamel, 40 & 60c. J. W. Mellor, Fort Street.

Tenders Wanted.

Under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in a certain indenture of mortgage, registered in the Land Registry office at Victoria, B. C., as No. 14758B, in Charge Book Vol. 12, Fol. 35, Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to noon of the 6th day of January, 1896, for the purchase of the 160 acre farm described in the mortgage referred to.

The highest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

DALBY & CLAXTON,
64 Yates street, Victoria, agents for the Mortgagees. de28-1w

Liberal Association.

Sub-Committee No. 5

meets this (Saturday) Evening, at Burnes' Block, Bastion Square. All members are requested to be present.

W. T. HARDAKER, AUCTIONEER.

Auction Sale

OF ELEGANT AND COSTLY.

FURNITURE

I am instructed by Mrs. Ritter to sell at her residence,

52 FREDERICK STREET,

Between Cook and Quadra Streets,

On Friday, Jan. 3rd, at 1:30 p m.

DRAWING ROOM, DINING ROOM, BEDROOM & KITCHEN FURNITURE.

Included in the above goods are some of the best ever offered by auction in this city. Goods on view form 3 to 5 p.m. on day prior to sale.

W. T. HARDAKER,
de28-td Auctioneer.

A JOINT MEETING

Of All Mr. Templeman's

Ward Committees

and Workers, will be held at the

Central Committee Rooms

No. 42 Broad St.,

Monday Evening,

at 8 p.m.

IMPORTANT BUSINESS.

NANAIMO.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Nanaimo, Dec. 28.—At the Miner's meeting to be held this afternoon an important question will be discussed relative to the present amount of employment for each individual. The company have submitted a proposition to reduce the number of hands and thus find more steady employment for the few; but this proposition will not be accepted by the men, so that the work will be divided up and the same number of hands employed.

The funeral of Mrs. R. Spear, sr., who died on Christmas night, from the result of a fall on a slippery sidewalk, took place yesterday and was attended by a large gathering of friends and acquaintances.

Rev. D. A. McRae will preach his farewell sermon to-morrow evening at St. Andrew's church, prior to his six month's leave of absence.

T. Hall and Crawford Thompson were discharged by Magistrate Simpson yesterday. There was no evidence that the accused stole the $300 from Brend.

Pete Connoly and another man named McDonald were brought down from Comox yesterday, charged with bestial conduct. They were committed for trial.

There are many forms of nervous debility in men that yield to the use of Carter's Iron Pills. Those who are troubled with nervous weakness, night sweats, etc., should try them.

WILL SHE BE BRIBED?

Everyone is Waiting to See if the Pacific Province Can be Purchased

By the Subordinate Office That Wallace Discarded With Manly Scorn.

Consternation in Government Camp Over Montreal Centre's Défection.

Ottawa, Dec. 28.—The defeat of the government in Montreal Centre yesterday caused consternation in government circles. The home of the national policy and the place for which the drastic remedial order was passed has changed a majority of over 1200 for the government into a minority of over 300. French and Irish Catholics voted against coercion despite the frantic appeals of the ministers to restore separate schools in Manitoba, and despite a free distribution of boodle. The business wards gave a majority for McShane.

It is generally believed by Conservatives here that dissolution will follow. Parliament will meet, the government cannot pass the remedial bill, but they have now got to die upon that issue. That being the case, they are proposing to make the bill as strong as possible, following out the lines of the remedial order, which means the restoration of the separate schools in Manitoba as they were. They will present this bill to the house and invite defeat upon it. An appeal will then be made to the people on the school question.

It is questionable if even all this talk can carry Jacques Cartier on Monday. The government now believe that every constituency except Victoria will go against them. Outside of British Columbia it is impossible to carry a straight government candidate. There Premier Bowell boasts he will carry in his controller to replace the man who cast aside office as he would a corrupt bribe. Everybody is waiting to see if British Columbia will be bribed.

To-day's official Gazette has the following: Hon. Walter Humphries Montague, member of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, to be minister of agriculture. Edward Gawler Prior, of the city of Victoria, B. C., Esq., to be controller of inland revenue. Where is Premier Bowell's bold campaign telegram now?

Montreal, Dec. 28.—The election in Montreal Centre resulted in a great surprise for the government. Ald. McShane was elected by a majority of 332. The figures were McShane, 3394, Hingston, 3059. At the last election the Conservatives polled 1,200 majority.

ARMENIAN SITUATION

Russia's Offer Towards Pacific Administration—The Czar Wants European Support.

The French Press Turns Over to American Views on the Venezuelan Question.

Paris, Dec. 28.—A dispatch received here from St. Petersburg says that the Russian minister for foreign affairs, Prince Lobanoff Rostovsky, discussing the situation of Armenia, is reported to have said: "If invited by all the Powers or at least three of them, of which Great Britain must be one, Russia would be able to pacifically administer the disturbed province of Ana Tolia; but the Czar must be assured of the support of Europe."

London, Dec. 28.—The Duke of Bedford, in declining an invitation to a meeting on behalf of the Armenians on the grounds that funds would only prolong their misery by encouraging them in a hopeless struggle, spoke as follows: "Nothing but armed intervention could extricate them from their miserable plight. We have just received a threat of war from the United States. Would the change in front in American opinion have been so sudden and complete if all England's resources had been required for an impending struggle in Europe? We may safely assume that President Cleveland was unexpectedly surprised to find European sympathy wholly on the side of England. In view of the jealousy of France and Russia toward England and the American threat, any attempt at armed interference in Armenia is doomed to failure. I will not participate in a movement tending to push the government into a policy fraught with so much danger."

The Berlin correspondent of the Daily News warns people against attaching too much credence to reports that Russia will support President Cleveland. "The relations between the Russian and English courts," continues the correspondent, "are much more cordial than under Alexander III. Besides the great affection of the dowager Czarina for the Princess of Wales, the Czarina is greatly attached to the Queen. Under a despotic government these personal relations are all important, and Russia has no reason to be pleased at an increase in America's power."

Paris, Dec. 28.—In spite of the first expressions of the French press, which were inclined to the English view of the Venezuelan dispute, a very strong current of public opinion, perhaps a controlling one, in Paris, has developed in favor of the American side of the question. This is illustrated by a notable article in the Figaro by "Whist," one of the leading political writers of France, and by many other signed articles now appearing in the press. The Figaro praises Mr. Cleveland's attitude as quite statesmanlike, and scouts the idea that he is simply seeking re-election.

The Capetown correspondent of the Times, with reference to the struggle of foreigners in the Transvaal to obtain equal rights with the Boers, says that the British and American inhabitants are acting in entire sympathy and are supporting each other.

HON. JOSEPH MARTIN.

Coming to the Coast—He Speaks of Manitoba's Position.

Winnipeg, Dec. 27.—Hon. Joseph Martin, M. P. for Winnipeg, left for the Pacific coast last night. Being interviewed before departing, Mr. Martin said; "I think Mr. Greenway's government will sweep the province. There is hardly any doubt, but that the electors are almost to a unit on the school question, which is the main issue. In my opinion the result will have little effect on the school legislation the Dominion government propose to bring in. The Ottawa cabinet is well aware of the temper of the people of Manitoba, and if they ever intended to bring in a remedial bill, the fact that this province is overwhelmingly opposed to it, will have as little effect in changing its provisions as the water on a duck's back."

As Mr. Martin is the sole representative of Manitoba's case in the house of commons, a statement on that case from him would be of peculiar interest. He will in all probability address one or more meetings in Victoria during his visit here.

AGAIN IN TROUBLE

Steamer Strathnevis Breaks Away From Two Tugs Near Port Townsend.

Mlowera Sighted on the Afternoon of the 23rd by the Schooner Gompers.

Port Townsend, Dec. 28.—Misfortune seems determined to follow the steamship Strathnevis to the last. She was ordered to proceed to Tacoma and land her passengers and cargo preparatory to going on he dry dock for repairs. A gale was blowing from the southwest. Two large tugs took her in tow, and were about rounding Point Narrowstone, bound up Sound, when a squall of wind came up and for a few moments the vessel became unmanageable. Had not the tug Sea Lion steamed up to the rescue with new hawsers, the old ones having parted, it is quite probable that she would have drifted ashore.

Just as the Strathnevis was leaving Port Townsend, a United States marshall arrived from Seattle and libelled the vessel in behalf of the management of the rescuing steamer Mineola, controlled by the Southern Pacific. The libel issued from the district court of Seattle is said to be for $150,000. An important matter is now under discussion between the interested parties relative to the disposition of the salvage when recovered. The Canadian Australian Steamship Co. want a slice of the salvage and will ask for $250,000, one-third of the value of the vessel and cargo.

The schooner Gompers, which arrived at Seattle this morning, reported that she had sighted a three-masted steamer, undoubtedly the Mlowera, 100 miles south of Flattery on the afternoon of the 23rd. She was under steam and from the course she was shaping was evidently making for Honolulu. It was 1 o'clock on the morning of the 23rd when the Mlowera dropped the Strathnevis, so this bears out the contention that being unable to find the Strathnevis at daylight on the 23rd, and fearing to remain near shore, Capt. Stott continued on his voyage.

In an interview at Seattle, Wm. Brown, of the C. P. R., said the company had no misgivings as to the safety of the ship. He believed her captain, after the Strathnevis' hawsers parted and the hurricane came up, concluded it was time to think of his own ship and passengers; and valuable cargo. He also probably was unable to turn the ship in the direction he had left the Strathnevis owing to the terrible storm; so for fear of further endangering his own ship he had proceeded to Honolulu.

The schedule of the steamer City of Kingston is to be changed so as to bring her into more direct opposition with the steamer Rosalie. The new schedule has not as yet been issued, but it is known that she will leave here about 8:30 a.m.

A FARMER LOSES HIS ALL.

Fire Destroys the Home of George Rawlinson, Fort Langley.

New Westminster, Dec. 28.—The residence of George Rawlinson, farmer and municipal clerk at Fort Langley, was totally destroyed by fire last night. The explosion of a coal oil lamp was the cause. Nothing was saved but two trunks. All the books of the municipality were consumed, the loss of which is irreparable. Rawlinson's loss is $2000, with no insurance.

—The steamer City of Puebla sails for San Francisco to-morrow evening. The following cabin passengers go from Victoria: Miss Anderson, Miss Good, Mrs. W. D. Fleming, J. S. Reid and wife, John Wilson, W. Hamilman and P. B. Elcson.

PERSONAL.

J. C. Henderson, of Chilliwack, is at the Oriental.

E. E. Blackwood went over to Tacoma last evening.

—People of good taste use Odoroma for their teeth—Do you?

IS ONLY A CONTROLLER

That is Col. Prior's Position, and He Has Not Proved Anything Else.

It Has Been Settled Long Ago, and on Him Rests the Burden of Proof.

The Tories Had to Fly to the Pacific Coast for Servile Supporters.

Ottawa, Dec. 27.—The Citizen to-day says: "The Order-in-Council appointing Col. Prior a member of the Privy Council and controller of the inland revenue has been signed by His Excellency."

Having thus finally disposed of the question of what position Col. Prior has got, the campaign ought now to be fought out on what is looked upon here as the great issue, the Manitoba school case. The election of Stubbs, which was accomplished by the Liberals voting for him and for the time being leaving their own candidate, has demonstrated to everybody that Ontario is determined to oppose the coercion of a sister province. The Irish Catholics of the Catholic township of Adjala in Cardwell joined hands even in voting for Stubbs, although they are opposed to McCarthy. They, too, are against Coercion.

Wallace's resignation has solidified the Orange vote against Coercion. All that is wanted now is to hear from Montreal Centre. If North Ontario were to be fought over again, despite the fact that McGillivray refused to accept the odious policy of the government to coerce Manitoba, he would be snowed under. This session of parliament is called for that purpose. It is summoned with the sole object of restoring the old system of schools in Manitoba, against the will of the people of Manitoba. So far the government cannot elect a man in the east who would sanction this policy. Not one in Ontario would accept Wallace's position as controller. Col. Prior accepts and tells Premier Bowell that the people of Victoria are in favor of coercing Manitoba, taking away from it its autonomy, which means subduing it or driving it out of confederation. British Columbia is to be used as the tool of the Bowell combination to show Quebec that the other provinces are against Manitoba and on the side of coercion. Sir C. H. Tupper appealed to the Roman Catholics in Quebec last night to vote for Premier Bowell and separate schools in Manitoba and against Mr. Laurier and Protestant schools. That is the policy on which Sir C. H. Tupper says the government will be willing to die in the coming contest. "Save confederation and don't strike a weak sister province," ought to be the watchword of every patriotic citizen on the Pacific slope. It may be their turn next.

The Red River Improvement will seek incorporation to improve the navigation of the Red river, and create water powers thereon, to build and construct locks, dams and other structures to effect that object, and to build and construct a canal to connect the waters of Lake Manitoba with the Assiniboine river.

Miss Hannah Macey Macnab, the last surviving sister of Sir Allan Macnab, died to-day at Toronto, aged 93.

Toronto, Dec. 28.—Dr. John Scott, a retired Presbyterian minister, is dead. Deceased was for twenty-five years the pastor of St. Andrew's church, London.

Winnipeg, Dec. 28.—A rumor is circulated to-day that Mr. Greenway's dissolution of the provincial house is the result of an agreement with Sir Mackenzie Bowell. A prominent minister stated that it was only a rumor.

THE NEWFOUNDLAND BANK.

Ex-Directors Resign Their Legislative Seats Pending Trial.

St. John's Nfld., Dec. 28.—It is announced that Mrs. Torburn and Harvey, ex-directors of the defunct Union bank have resigned their seats in the legislative council on account of the fact that their trial for presenting false statements upon the condition of the bank's affairs is coming on before the courts within a few weeks.

A large seizure of smuggled goods was made here by the customs authorities yesterday.

—Magistrate Macrae will reopen the small debts court in the Bastion street court house on Wednesday, January 8. When asked why he came to this decision, Mr. Macrae said he never considered Hon. Mr. Justice Crease's judgment binding on him. He did not give his reasons for so thinking, but it is believed to be because many consider that Justice Crease was not called upon to give a judgment as to the constitutionality of the act, but just to decide an appeal in a particular case. There his opinion regarding the constitutionality of the act has not the same force as a judgment. Then, again, Judge Harrison, of Nanaimo, was called upon to decide the constitutionality of the act, and he decided that it was constitutional. It is understood that the attorney-general's department are satisfied with Judge Harrison's judgment.

ROUSING RECEPTION

The Liberal Policy Enunciated at a Big Meeting Held at Work Estate.

Mr. Templeman, the Opposition Candidate, Receives a Rousing Reception.

Dr. Milne, Ald. Macmillan, Mr. Archer Martin and Mr. Marchant Speak.

The Liberals have every reason to be pleased at the meetings they have held. Last night Johns' Bros.' hall was filled with as enthusiastic an audience as ever gathered together in Victoria. Those present took a deep interest in the proceedings and frequently showed their approval of the policy of the Liberal party as enunciated by Mr. William Templeman, the candidate, and his friends. When that staunch Liberal, Hon. A. N. Richards, entered the hall he received a rousing reception, while the candidate and the other speakers were equally well received. Ex-Ald. Dwyer was voted in the chair. It argured well, he said, for that part of the city to see so many present to hear the views of the Liberal candidate and those who support him.

Dr. Milne, the first speaker, was greeted with a round of applause. He was pleased to see so many present, showing their interest in the affairs to be discussed. He was surprised, he said, when he read what Col. Prior had said at Cedar Hill in regard to the tariff. The Colonel attempted to make his hearers believe that there was free trade during the Mackenzie regime from 1874 to 1878. Col. Prior, having served two terms in parliament, must have known that this was not true. Mackenzie advocated a policy of tariff for revenue only, the same policy as advocated by the Liberals of to-day. When Mr. Mackenzie went into power in 1874 he found that the Conservative policy had left such a legacy of debt that he was forced to raise the tariff from 15 to 17 per cent. The Conservatives soon found out what his policy was. All will remember the little instance of Sir Charles Tupper having to destroy a good free trade speech because had he delivered it it would have gone down that he agreed with Mr. Mackenzie. At that time the Conservatives held that 15 per cent. was quite sufficient for the protection of the manufacturers, while now they ask 35 per cent. This is legislation for the classes against the masses. Mr. Mackenzie had advocated a tariff for revenue only, and Mr. Laurier (applause) was advocating the same policy all over Canada to-day. (Applause.) Mr. Mackenzie had to raise it to 17 per cent. in 1874 to wipe out the debt left by the Conservatives. The Conservatives promised wonderful things for the national policy. They said it would benefit the manufacturers, the farmers and in fact everybody. The Liberal policy is the one that will benefit the manufacturers. They say admit the raw material free. What a benefit that would be to the foundries of Victoria. At present the duty on iron from Great Britain and other parts of the world is 60 per cent., and besides this protective duty the few smelters in Nova Scotia are given a bonus of $2 a ton. British Columbians pay very dearly for the iron which they import and they are the worst sufferers, as they had the heavy freight rates charged by a subsidized railway line, on the one side and the tariff on the other. Another injustice was the rebate of 99 per cent. given to the manufacturers of iron goods when the articles are exported. By this means Canadian manufacturers can sell farming machinery cheaper in Australia than they can in British Columbia and the Northwest. The farmers are therefore paying through the horn for the benefit of the Australian farmers against whom they have to compete in the markets of Europe. It also injures the Canadian smelters as the iron is practically brought in free of charge to compete with the Canadian iron. The C. P. R., subsidized by the government, gives these manufacturers cheap rates to Australia, taking their machinery from Toronto to Sydney for less than they will take it from Toronto to Brandon. The government subsidized a line of steamers and gave the Australian farmer every advantage so that he can successfully compete with the Canadian farmer, who has to pay the duty on the iron and much higher freight rates. And yet the government claim to be working in the interest of the farmers. Australian canned goods are sold in the eastern cities in competition with the products of the Canadian farmers. When the farmers look into the tariff question they must come to the conclusion that it is not legislation in their favor. In their arrangement with New Zealand the government agreed to admit just the articles that would come in competition with the farmers, while the only articles from the exportation of which Canada can benefit by the arrangement are organs and coal oil. Another issue upon which the Liberals were fighting the government was the disgraceful gerrymander act. When Sir John Macdonald came into power he took the voters' list and went over the province of Ontario so arranging the constituencies that the Coservatives would be hived together and the Liberals were left into another bunch, thus giving the Conservatives the balance of power. The Doctor showed a map of North Ontario, which looks more like a Chinese puzzle than a county. There is no shape to it at all. There were many other counties in Ontario, said Dr. Milne, in exactly the same position. A little piece taken off "here" and patched on "there." At the last election 186,000 votes were cast for the Conservatives and 182,000 for the Liberals, and yet only 30 Liberals were elected against 62 Conservatives. The proportion should have been 47 to 45. This was the result of the gerrymander. The most important issue at this time was the Manitoba school question, and this was an excellent time for Victoria to say "we don't believe in coercion." (Applause.) He believed that Victoria on January 6th would do the same as Montreal had done to-day. (Applause.) Dr. Milne read a long extract from one of Mr. Laurier's speeches, which was frequently applauded. The speech, he said, was worthy the party and worthy the man. After reading his speech one must decide that Mr. Laurier was sincere. The Doctor also read part of the speech delivered by Mr. Laurier in Montreal a week ago. "The people," said Dr. Milne, "gave their answer to-day." (Applause.)

Ald. Macmillan was received with long continued applause. He said he was pleased to be present working side by side with those who are advocating purity of government and the right of every province to legislate within its bounds. (Applause.) It has been the custom of the Conservatives to claim all the loyalty. He was a Liberal, and his father was a Liberal, and the record of his family was proof of their loyalty. In all her history Canada has passed through more than one crisis, and the people were always found to be true. From 1837 until confederation no public man could have been charged with abuse of his power for the benefit of himself. With the building of the C. P. R. and the introduction of the national policy a change came. Public men became speculators in land, and the people, forgetting their duty, winked at the proceedings and became callous. It is true some of the minor thieves were sent to jail, but only to be released to go on the stump and be elected to legislate for you. Can you support this? (Cries of no.) Col. Prior does. Can you support him? (No.) It is an everlasting disgrace. Clarke Wallace stepped down because he could not support the government on the school question. Mackenzie Bowell gave his opinion of Col. Prior when he offered him a position that nobody else would take. Col. Prior admitted at a meeting at the city hall that protection made living more costly, but he said it will bring about good times. Col. Prior produced figures to show that protection costs us $30 a year each, and that it would cost every resident $30 a year to bring about good times. You know, if you have studied the question and Col. Prior knows if he knows anything, that protection is not protection, if it does not send up the price of home manufactured goods. The poorer people buy the cheaper goods, those manufactured in Canada, and we have to pay in addition to the fair $30 a year for protection another $30 a year as profit for the manufacturer. But have we got good times? Col. Prior promised to deliver good times for $30 a year; we demand that he produce them. But this is the lesser question at this time. The government is about to sacrifice the new province of Manitoba for a little clique of Tories in Quebec. The question did not commence with Manitoba, but is as old as the treaty of Paris. By that treaty the French colonists were to be allowed to continue the use of the French language, and they were not to be interfered with in the exercise of their religion. That has not been violated. At the time of confederation it was agreed that the provinces should be allowed to legislate in all school matters, the minorities in the older provinces being guaranteed protection. Delegates went from Manitoba to Ottawa with a bill of rights, in which not a word was said about education, the people knowing that this was a subject to be dealt with by the provinces. (Applause.) They did obtain the right to use the French language in the legislature and the schools. The first legislature introduced a bill which was in force until 1890, when it was repealed by the Greenway-Martin government. He had the honor of assisting in the return of the Greenway-Martin government, advocating, as he was to-day, non-sectarian schools. The old government was driven out. The attorney-general had to cross the border line, and another minister had to return $2000 belonging to the people or follow his chief. The money which had been appropriated for Catholic schools had been frittered away, and some said, had been used for other purposes. The new government found it necessary to introduce some new measure, and Mr. Martin brought in a bill to establish non-sectarian schools, which it was true had been advantageous in early days, before the province was settled, but which it would be a crime to force back on Manitoba now. Before 1890 it was found that property valued at from twelve to thirteen million dollars was escaping taxation on the ground that it was school property, when in fact it was church property. The minority were promised at Ottawa that the majority would be coerced. Sir John Macdonald refused to coerce New Brunswick, and if he were living to-day he would refuse to coerce Manitoba. The Conservative government had changed parliament into a school of boodling, and they would do anything to get a new lease of life. There was no solution of the school question but to leave it in the hands of the province. He believed the time would come when even the people of lower Canada would come to the conclusion that non-sectarian schools were the best, and then we will have one school system from the Atlantic to the Pacific. (Applause.) Let the children go to school together and by discourse eliminate prejudices. A great deal has been said about the position offered Col. Prior. If a cabinet position had been offered him it is all the more reason why he should be opposed. Do you think the policy Col. Prior supports is a credit to the province? Do you think the policy of coercion is a good one? Will you send Col. Prior to Ottawa to support it? (No.) We are here to endeavor to sustain provincial rights and to fight for pure government. We ask you to give us your votes as citizens and as men. (Continued applause.)

Mr. William Templeman, the Opposition candidate, was received with a round of cheering and applause which showed more plainly than words could tell, the feeling of the several hundred electors who were present. He would state his views briefly but explicitly on the question that was uppermost in the campaign. Public opinion had been aroused in this city, and an echo comes from Montreal Centre. (Loud applause.) Four years ago J. J. Curran won the seat for the Conservatives by a majority of 1,200. The big majority had to-day been converted into a majority of 200 for the Liberals, a gain of 1,400 votes. It was true that McShane was a strong man, but he defeated a man, Sir Wm. Hingston, who was considered the strongest man in Montreal. Montreal is a manufacturing centre, and if the voters of that city say the N. P. has been tried and found wanting; what are Victorians to say? Montreal is a great Catholic constituency. The electors of that place, doing what they have done, what are Victorians to do? The school question would soon be settled if the people were allowed a voice. The issue at this contest is solely the Manitoba school question. If it had not been for that question there would have been no contest as there would have been no necessity for Mr. Wallace resigning. He resigned his position rather than follow the government in coercing Manitoba. Applause.) If Clarke Wallace could not follow the government it is necessary for us to know on what ground Colonel Prior can follow them. Mr. Templeman read Mr. Wallace's statement of his reasons for resigning, and continuing said Col. Prior was tendered Mr. Wallace's position and it was necessary and proper that we should oppose him. Parliament meets on January 2nd to pass the remedial bill. It is a question whether anything else will be done unless it is to pass the estimates, that is if the government lives. The question would not be settled by parliament, for if the bill is passed it will only increase the agitation. He believed the policy of the country should be non-sectarian schools, but that was not exactly the question at present. The question is, shall the Dominion government be allowed to coerce Manitoba into establishing a school system to which the majority of the people are opposed. (Cries of no.) If confederation is to be a success it would never do to assail one of the great subjects of self-government. He had no desire to sail under false colors, and declared his intention, if elected, to oppose any measure brought in against the wishes of the majority of the people of Manitoba. (Applause.) It was a sacred plank in the platform of the Liberal party to uphold provincial rights. (Applause.) We should all stand together, and Victoria, like Montreal, should give the Dominion government to understand that the rights of the provinces are sacred. (Applause.) We intend to have Mr. Bodwell's speech on the Manitoba school question printed in pamphlet form and placed in the hands of every elector. (Applause.) It was a masterly speech and thoroughly explains the position. It is quite patent to all that Victoria is contributing largely to the Dominion treasury and receiving very little in return. If this drain upon our resources continues we must come to bankruptcy. We cannot stand it without endangering our position. He was thankful to those who are helping him in this contest, as well as those whose good will he has. If the fight is continued to the end an opposition member will be sent to Ottawa. (Cheers.) He had to ask his friends to turn out on election day and bring their friends with them. Should he be elected and should it during the term before the general election be found that he was not in sympathy with the people of Victoria, he would allow some other candidate to run at the general election. Even if he was defeated (don't fear) he would fight the general election just as hard as this one. (Long and continuous applause.)

Mr. Cartmel rose to state that No. 1 committee, of which he is chairman, had established a committee room in Meldram's cottage, near the corner of Douglas street and King's road. All were invited to attend the meetings and assist in the return of Mr. Templeman. (Applause.)

Mr. Archer Martin said he had come to the meeting prepared to discuss the school question at some length, but Ald. Macmillan had gone so thoroughly into the question and the audience seemed to be so thoroughly in accord with the Liberal view of the case, that it was unnecessary for him to say much. He had particular interest in the question as he had resided among the people of Manitoba for some years and knew what a hardship it would be to enforce upon them something that the majority did not approve of. There were those who say they have separate schools in Quebec, why not have them in Manitoba? What is to stop them from going further and saying, why not have them in British Columbia? The bill of rights which the delegates from Manitoba took to Ottawa, and which said not a word about separate schools, became law. The law said there should be no interference with the school system in force at the time of the union. What school system did they have then? They had schools supported by the voluntary subscriptions of the parishioners. Afterwards separate schools had been established, but they were conducted in a disgraceful manner. Manitoba asked the Dominion government to appoint a commission to investigate the question, but they refused to do so. All the trouble was caused by the faction in Quebec, who opposed Mr. Laurier. Three of the French members had resigned from the cabinet, but two of them had gone back upon Mackenzie Bowell promising to pass a remedial bill. Bowell was now about to carry out his promise. He had to do it, because the French minority had him by the throat. Three constituencies have recently declared against Bowell and his policy of coercion, and we ask you to do the same on the 6th. (Applause.) It must have been a pretty dirty job when Clarke Wallace refused to undertake it. Wallace had explained that he did not resign before as Bowell had promised to leave Manitoba alone. How can we look upon Col. Prior's position? Those who are claiming that the minority should rule are preaching anarchy. No one wishes to belittle the achievements of the French-Canadians in the Northwest. We will give them an equal share of all the rights, but no privileges. (Applause.)

Mr. William Marchant was given a rousing reception. Many people, he said, were whining because it had been decided to oppose Col. Prior. If it was declared that Col. Prior was the whole cabinet, he would say oppose him. They had no quarrel with Col. Prior, it was a quarrel with the government. For years they have mismanaged the affairs of the country, and we are going to show them that we disapprove of it by electing Mr. Templeman. (Cheers.) British Columbia was always eating the crow. He had just received a "genuine bogus" telegram from Vancouver giving a diagnosis of the case and a prescription. It reads: "Patient very sick; serious attack of indigestion; pulse irregular; in high state of fever; kidneys attacked with acute McGreevyism; inflammatory symptoms; strongly advise change of diet; remove all quack doctors and nurses, especially Prior; enquire at postoffice for particulars; call in Templeman at once." (Applause.)

He strongly advised a change of diet. Victoria had taken too much crow over the postmen's troubles. He said at the time that he would on every occasion oppose the government that robbed those men of $10 a month, and discharged them when they refused to be robbed. This had been done by Caron, the man who admitted robbing the country to buy constituencies. The government had continually been asked to remove the San Pedro from Ecotchie Ledge and have the C. P. R. steamers call here. Did they do so. Look at the undignified haste of Col. Prior in jumping at the $5000 a year, and at the calm action of Clarke Wallace, thinking more of his country than the $5000. Why did the government not give Col. Prior one of the bona fide cabinet seats that were vacant so long? He did not believe Victoria would send a man to Ottawa to coerce Manitoba. They would elect Mr. Templeman. (Loud applause.) He moved the following resolution: "That this meeting heartily approve the candidature of Mr. Templeman and pledge themselves to support him at the polls." The resolution was carried without a dissenting voice, and after a vote of thanks to the chairman the meeting closed with cheers for Mr. Templeman.

PRIEST AND PARISHIONER.

Miss Maggie Melody, of Hamilton, Used Dr. Agnew's Celebrated Catarrhal Powder, on Recommendation of Rev. Father Hinchey, and Found it a Grand Remedy for Influenza.

Having himself been benefited by the use of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder, Rev. Father Hinchey, of St. Posepu's church, Hamilton, Ont., followed the counsel of the good book, and carried the good news to others. One of his parishoners, Miss Maggie Melody, had been a sufferer from influenza. Father Hinchey knew how much good his remedy had done in case of cold in the head with himself, and recommended it to Miss Melody for her case, who, over her own signature, has written: "I have used Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder for influenza, and found it a grand remedy. In fact it gave me relief almost at once. I can with pleasure highly recommend it to all who are suffering from this malady."

One short puff of the breath through the Blower, supplied with each bottle of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder, diffuses this powder over the surface of the nasal passages. Painless and delightful to use, it relieves in ten minutes, and permanently cures catarrh, hay fever, colds, headache, sore throat, tonsilitis and deafness. 60 cents.

Sample bottle and Blower sent on receipt of two 3-cent stamps. S. G. Detchon, 44 Church street, Toronto. Sold by Dean & Hiscocks and Hall & Co.

DISCOVERY IN ANAESTHETICS.

A New Method Lessens the Evil Effects of Chloroform.

Dr. H. L. Northrop, of Philadelphia, has discovered a new method of administering chloroform, which, it is asserted, is less dangerous than the old method and is not accompanied by the nausea and other evil effects that have made its administration unpleasant and often dangerous. Dr. John H. Schall, of the Homeopathic Hospital of Brooklyn, was sent to Philadelphia recently to study the method, and since his return it has been successfully tried in the hospital in several surgical operations. The chloroform is oxygenated. Dr. Ritchie, of the hospital, explaining the method, said:—

"It is the vapor of oxygen passing over into a bottle of chloroform, and then conducted to the patient, who inhales the gas contaminated by the chloroform. It takes three and a half minutes to bring about complete unconsciousness. When two drams of chloroform are used a patient will remain unconscious long enough for the performance of a half hour operation. To resuscitate the patient pure oxygen is administered and consciousness is brought back in a minute with not a single evil effect. The patient feels just as well as if no chloroform had been administered. When the chloroform is administered by this method the respiration is scarcely accelerated and the breathing is strengthened by the use of the oxygen. The pulse does not vary four beats from normal. Ordinarily it has been considered dangerous to administer chloroform to patients with a slight heart trouble. Administered in this new way it does not seem to affect them at all. Patients have submitted to an operation and left the hospital the same day when the chloroform was administered by this method. This was impossible before, for it took from one to three days to fully recover from the effects of the chloroform."

The method has been in use in the hospital a month, and there has not been a failure. The doctors think it will entirely supersede the old method.

American News.

Tampa, Fla., Dec. 26.—Andrew Hernandez was shot late last night by a Spaniard in Ybor city. A party of Cubans were out strolling when the Spaniard cried "Viva Espagna." The Cubans echoed the cry for Cuba, when the Spaniard shot into the crowd. Hernandez was struck in the abdomen, causing a slight injury. Further trouble is feared. A negro is also the victim of a stray bullet.

San Francisco, Dec. 26.—Joseph Cook, lecturer and litterateur, has arrived here from the Orient on the steamship China, broken in health and almost an invalid. Overwork has produced nervous prostration. Absolute rest alone can restore him.

—To the aged, with their poor appetite, feeble circulation, and impoverished blood, Ayer's Sarsaparilla is a boon beyond price. Its effect is to check the ravages of time, by invigorating every organ, nerve, and tissue of the body. See Ayer's Almanac for the new year.

—As perfect beauty is a passport to good society, so, "Odoroma" conduces to good appearance.

—Always ask for Okell & Morris' jams and jellies.

INSANE CRY OF FIRE

In an Over-Crowded Theatre in Boston Has Terrible Consequences —A Stampede.

About Thirty Persons Killed and Many Desperately Hurt—People Were Crazy.

Baltimore, Dec. 28.—Twenty-one persons were killed and twice as many more injured last night during a panic at the old Front street theatre in this city. Most of the victims are of the Polish nationality and Hebraic extraction. Many of them were taken to homes by friends, rendering it almost impossible to get a complete list at the time. The theatre, which is probably the oldest in the city, was filled from pit to dome with people assembled to listen to a Hebrew opera, which has been given twice a week for the past month. The ticket office receipts show that over 2,000 tickets had been sold, when at 8 o'clock the sale of seats was stopped because there were no more left. General admission tickets sold, however, after this, and it is supposed that at least 3000 people were within when the curtain went up on the first act.

As the capacity of the house is less than 2500, the density of the crowd may be imagined. Ten minutes after the curtain rose one of the attendants went up to the second tier to light the gas, which appeared to have been extinguished. As he turned the cock and applied the match, a light flashed up, and it was seen that there was no tip to the burner. The jet was well down toward the stage on the left side of the house, in plain view of the greater part of the audience, but as the glare from it showed up against the fall, some one in the gallery shouted "fire!" and in an instant there was a mad scramble for the doors, in which the whole audience took part. The vanguard of the terror-stricken multitude reached the entrance of Front street, pressed on by the howling mob.

In less time than it takes to tell it the landing was packed twenty or thirty deep with the panic stricken crowd behind them struggling over them to reach the street. Policemen arrived on the scene and dragged out the prostrate ones. Ambulances carried the dead to the morgue and the wounded to the city hospital, where practicable, but in many cases the more slightly injured were taken to their homes. When the mass on the landing was taken away, the frightened mob inside was quieted sufficiently to enable the police to clear the theatre, it was found that there would have been no danger, and not a soul would have been injured had the audience remained seated. Nine bodies were taken to the morgue. Of those taken to the hospital fifteen are dead, two more will probably die, and ten are desperately hurt.

—Major C. T. Picton is manager of the State hotel, at Denison, Texas, which the travelling men say is one of the best hotels in that section. In speaking of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea remedy, Major Picton says: "I have used it myself and in my family for several years, and take pleasure in saying that I consider it an infallible cure for diarrhoea and dysentery. I always recommend it, and have frequently administered it to my guests in the hotel, and in every case it has proven itself worthy of unqualified endorsement. For sale by all druggists. Langley & Co., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

How to Get "Sunlight" Books.

Send 12 "Sunlight" Soap wrappers to Lever Bros., Ltd., 23 Scott St., Toronto, who will send post-paid a paper-bound book, 100 pages. For 6 "Lifebuoy" Carbolic Soap wrappers, a similar book will be sent. This is a special opportunity to obtain good reading. Send your name and address written carefully. Remember "Sunlight" sells at six cents per twin-bar, and "Lifebuoy" at 10 cents. One cent postage will bring your wrappers by leaving the ends open.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

—Pocket knives, scissors, etc., a specialty at Shore's Hardware.

Times Annual

AND ENCYCLOPÆDIA OF USEFUL INFORMATION

For 1896.

The Times takes pleasure in announcing that the above work will be issued early during the present month.

As the name implies, it is full of useful information to all classes of readers.

Business Men, Lawyers, Clergymen, Politicians and all who wish authentic data and figures relating to Canada and the world at large should secure a copy.

It will contain over 400 pages, will treat of over 1,000 subjects, and cost but

25 Cents.

Your newsdealer will take your order, or send direct to THE TIMES OFFICE.

Tired but Sleepless

Is a condition which gradually wears away the strength. Let the blood be purified and enriched by Hood's Sarsaparilla and this condition will cease.

"For two or three years I was subject to poor spells. I always felt tired, could not sleep at night and the little I could eat did not do me any good. I read about Hood's Sarsaparilla and decided to try it. Before I had finished two bottles I began to feel better and in a short time I felt all right and had gained 21 pounds in weight. I am stronger and healthier than I have ever been in my life." JOHN W. COUGHLIN, Wallaceburg, Ontario.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Is the Only True Blood Purifier

Prominently in the public eye today. Be sure to get Hood's and only Hood's. Do not be induced to buy and other.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills, biliousness, headache. 25c.

ARCHITECTS.

JNO. TEAGUE, ARCHITECT.
Office, corner of Broad street and Trounce avenue.

SOCIETIES.

B. C. PIONEER SOCIETY.
The Hall of the above society in Musgrave Block, broad street, is open daily from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m., for the convenience of the Pioneers and their friends, who are cordially invited to visit the rooms.

VETERINARY.

S. F. TOLMIE, VETERINARY SURGEON.
Graduate Ont. Vet. Col., Member Ont. Vet. Med. Soc. (Late with Dr. John Wende, V.S., Buffalo, N.Y.) Office at Bray's Livery, 100 Johnson street. Telephone 182; residence telephone 417, Victoria, B. C.

SCAVENGERS.

JULIUS WEST, GENERAL SCAVENGER, successor to John Dougherty. Yards and cesspools cleaned, contracts made for removing earth, etc. All orders left with James Fell & Co., Fort street, grocers; Cochrane & Munn, corner of Yates and Douglas streets, will be promptly attended to. Residence, 50 Vancouver street. Telephone, 130.

FOR SALE.

HOLLY! HOLLY! HOLLY! for Christmas decorations at McTavish's, 9 Park Road. dec14-2wks.

LOST OR FOUND.

LOST—On Xmas Eve, a pair of lady's fancy garters. Finder please return to this office. dec26

WANTS.

WANTED—Strong lad for horse-shoeing shop; improver that has been at trade, preferred. Good shop and constant work. Apply by letter, stating age, experience, and wages expected, to "Smithy," Times office. dec27-4t

WANTED—Twenty-five men at Beaver Lake. Wages 25 cents an hour. Board, $5 a week. Walkely, King & Casey.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED—In office or warehouse by a young Englishman with a fair knowledge of German. Good testimonials and references of former office work. Apply by letter to F. Times Office. dec23-6t

WANTED—A girl to do general house work, at 120, cor. Herald and Blanchard streets. Call from 10 to 12 and 2 to 4. de20-tf

WANTED—Farmers and builders to leave their orders at Shore's hardware store, 57 Johnson street. de20-tf

WANTED—A second hand sewing machine. Must be in good order. Address, stating lowest price and make. D. G., Times office. de17

WANTED—Twenty-five men at Beaver Lake. Wages 22 1-2 cents an hour; board $4.50 a week. Walkely, King & Casey. dec11-tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

PERSONAL—The recipient of a Christmas gift will prize his book more if his name is neatly lettered in gold thereon. You should know that this pleasure costs but 25c., and the neatest work in this line is done by Phil. R. Smith, 32 Langley st. de21-1w

A. S. GOING,
Assoc. M. Am. Soc. C. E.; A. M. Can. Soc. C. E.;
Civil Engineer and Provincial Land Surveyor.
Railroads, Mines, Drainage, Plans, Estimates, Surveys, Construction superintended. Room 23, Five Sisters Block, Victoria, B.C. de26-1m

A. & W. WILSON
PLUMBERS AND GASFITTERS.
Bell Hangers and Tinsmiths. Dealers in best description of Heating and Cooking Stoves, Ranges, etc. Shipping supplied at lowest rates. Broad street, Vic., B. C. Telephone call 139

JEWELERS, ETC.

WALTHAM WATCHES, $7.
In solid silver cases, guaranteed for five years.
S. A. STODDART,
The New Watchmaker and Jeweller,
68½ Yates Street.
Cleans Watches thoroughly for 75c., New Main Spring, 75c.; Balance and Pallet Staffs, $1.25. And guarantees all work for 12 months. Practical experience of over 25 years.

Notice.

Belleville Street, between McClure Street and Birdcage Walk is closed to Public traffic.

E. A. WILMOT,
City Engineer.

XMAS

Cakes and Puddings

Of the Choicest and Purest Materials obtainable.

Crystallized Fruits in Fancy Boxes.

New Nuts, Fresh Cream Candy, Tom Smith's and German Bon Bons.

HENRY CLAY,

Baker and Confectioner,

39 Fort Street

"LOOK IT UP."

Yes, dear reader, they have been "looking it up," and now that the HOUSES ARE LET, EXCEPT THE BIG ONE, we are turning our attention to the arable acreage that we offer at prices to defy competition.

Yes, MOUNT TOLMIE ESTATE, values have suffered, but by a favorable financial arrangement we are meeting the drop in prices.

We must pay our past due taxes or be "SOLD UP."

Call for map and get particulars of FIVE and TEN acre plots, all ready for the plow, that will produce anything that will grow on Vancouver Island.

J. H. BROWNLEE,

Financial Agent.

Rooms 38 and 39,
Board of Trade Building.

PROSPECTS . . are . . BRIGHTER for 1896!

Trade is improving all through the eastern provinces and better times are sure to be experienced here during the year 1896.

WEILER BROS. have always kept up with the times, and have plunged ahead even during the last few years of depression.

Their store contains the largest, best assorted, and the most modern lines in Furniture, Carpets, Draperies, Crockery, Glassware, &c.

WEILER BROS

51 to 58 Fort Street.

TENDERS

Tenders will be received at the office of the undersigned until Monday next, the 30th inst., at 4 p.m., for printing and binding 300 copies of the Annual Report of the Corporation for the year 1895, also for printing a number of by-laws.

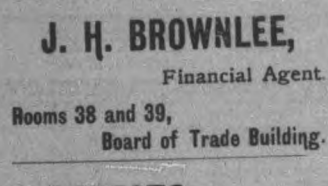
Specifications may be seen at the office of the undersigned.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

By Order,
WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C. M. C.

City Clerk's Office.
Victoria, B C. Dec. 23rd, 1895.

JOHN MESTON,



Carriage Maker

BLACKSMITH, ETC.

Broad Street, Between Johnson and Pandora Streets.

Sun Life Assurance Co.,

OF CANADA.

Policies non-forfeitable and incontestable. Largest profits to policy holders.

Money to loan on business blocks, Improved farms and high class residential property.

A. H. HARMAN & CO.
Agents for Victoria and district,
30 Broad street, Victoria.

—The cost of a solid silver stem-wind Waltham watch, guaranteed five years, is $7 at S. A. Stoddart's, 68 Yates street.

—Ladies' companions and scissor cases at Fox's.

BRIEF LOCALS.

Gleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

—Call at the London bar for Al Tom and Jerry.

—Okell & Morris' jams and jellies are absolutely pure.

—The best value for your money at Shore's Hardware.

—Dolls at the Manchester House will be sold at cost this week by order of the consignor.

—Remember that the "Headquarters" is situated next to Fell's on Fort street; the sign is Weiler Bros.

—Anniversary services in connection with the Metropolitan Methodist Sunday school, will be held to-morrow.

—The quarterly meeting of the Board of Trade will be held on January 10. Any notice of new business should be placed in the hands of the secretary.

—Triumph lodge, I. O. G. T., has charge of to-night's concert in Temperance hall. Mrs. C. Spofford will deliver a lecture, and a programme of songs and recitations will be rendered by Misses Isbister and Kirkland, and Messrs. G. Kirkendall and McIlwain.

—So thorough is the excellence of Ayer's Hair Vigor that it can be used with benefit by any person, no matter what may be the condition of the hair, and, in every case, it occasions satisfaction and pleasure, in addition to the benefit which invariably comes from its use.

—On Christmas day at the Methodist Mission on Herald street, the Indians of the city enjoyed a holiday treat. Donations for the Christmas dinner were received from the Hudson's Bay Company, Thos. Earle, M. R. Smith & Co., L. Wille, L. Goodacre, Gosnell & Co. In the evening there was a Christmas tree for the Indian children.

—Strange to relate, Santa Claus has not yet left Victoria. He visited several of the Sunday schools last evening and distributed presents among the boys and girls. The children of the P. O. Home held their Christmas treat from about 5 o'clock yesterday till about 7. The large Christmas tree was well loaded with presents, the friends of the orphans being very liberal with their donations this year. Bishop Cridge, Rev. W. Leslie Clay, E. Crowe Baker and Ald. McLellan made short addresses. A number of lady friends of the home were present. Christmas tree entertainments were also held at St. Andrew's Presbyterian church, Knox church, James Bay Methodist church and the Chinese mission.

—Good digestion means good appetite, but what's the use without good teeth—Use Odoroma for your teeth; it not only prevents decay, but preserves them permanently.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

BURGOYNE BAY.

From our own correspondent.

Burgoyne Bay, Dec. 23.—The half-yearly meeting for the election of officers of the Loyal Union lodge was held at the school house, Vesuvius Bay, on Saturday evening. There was a large attendance of the brethren. The result of the ballot was as follows: Noble Grand, A. W. Cooke; V. G., J. Vidler; Secretary, G. W. Cundle; Treasurer, J. Nightingale; delegates to grand lodge, W. Robertson, J. Wharnock; Trustees, E. Lee, W. Robertson, F. Raines; Warden, T. Mount. The minor offices being filled, and the ceremony of initiation gone through, the ordinary business of the lodge was taken up.

The school examination commenced on Tuesday and was principally written, High School entrance papers were used, supplemented by papers set by the teacher. The result was most gratifying, an all round average of over 60 per cent. being attained.

GOLDEN.

Golden Era.

Mr. Brady, of Victoria, passed through here accompanied by an English expert, to re-visit the Thunder Hill property. Though the work already done here has not been a success, there are, it is stated, valuable properties adjoining it to examine. These if a favorable report is made there will be considerable money spent on the properties next summer.

The recent fall of snow has enabled the shipment of ore from the Vermont silver mine to be commenced, much to the relief of the contractor, Mr. C. Cartwright. Some of the ore will be shipped to a smelter and some to a concentrator, to get a practical test of its value as a concentrative ore.

The Hidden Treasure copper and galena mine, bonded last month for forty days to Mr. D. D. Mann, of Montreal, has fallen again to its original owners. The terms were, extremely easy: The bonder was provided 40 days wherein to send an expert to report on the property, and, if favorable, he was to pay $2500 down, having ample time to pay the balance of $25,000. The mine is situated on the north side of the Spillimacheene river, seven miles from the Columbia river, from which there is a sleigh road.

CONTINUOUS SUFFERING UNNECESSARY.

One or Two Doses of South American Kidney Cure Will Give Relief in the Most Distressing Cases of Kidney Trouble.

It is a fallacy to argue one's self into the belief that suffering when it comes upon us must be patiently endured. Usually suffering can be removed, if one knows of the means and way. Much suffering is borne by those who are troubled with Kidney disease. The distress at times is keen. But in South American Kidney Cure, medicine that is a kidney specific and nothing more though nothing less, a sure, safe, and speedy remedy is to be found. Relief is sure in less than six hours. Sold by Dean & Hiscocks and Hall & Co.

—We can show you a first class line of Sheffield cutlery, best makers' goods, also a full line of plated forks and spoons. Weiler Bros.

—China tea sets at Cheapside.

TOO WEAK TO WALK

FRIENDS HAD GIVEN UP HOPE OF RECOVERY.

The Trouble Began With a Cough Which Settled on the Lungs—Subject to Fainting Spells, and at Last Forced to Take to Bed—Restored by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, When All Other Medicines Had Failed.

From L'Impartial, Tignish, P. E. I.

Mr. Dominick P. Chiasson, who lives on the Harper Road, about two miles from the town of Tignish, P. E. I., personally took the trouble to bring before the notice of the editor of L'Impartial, the particulars of the cure of his daughter-in-law, Mrs. A. D. Chiasson, through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. The case is certainly remarkable, and we cannot do better than to give it in Mr. Chiasson's own words. "My son's wife," said he, "has been sick for some seven years past, but previous to that time was a strong, healthy person. Just about seven years ago she took a severe cold, which attacked her lungs, and from that time up to the beginning of the past summer her health has been feeble, and at times despaired of saving her life. It was not her disposition to give up easily, and on some occasions while engaged in household work she would be seized with a fainting spell, which would leave her so weak that she would be confined to her bed for several days in a semi-unconscious state. More than once we thought she was dying. There was a continual feeling of numbness in her limbs, and almost constant severe pains in her chest, which were only eased by a stooping position. Added to this she was troubled with a hacking cough, sometimes so severe at night that she did not obtain more than a few hours' sleep. About the end of 1894 we had given up all hope of her recovery, and the neighbors were of the same opinion. She was reduced to almost a skeleton and could scarcely take any nourishment. She had grown so weak that she could not walk across the bedroom floor without help. We had often heard and read of the great cures effected by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and at this stage, when all else had failed, I urged that they be given a trial, and procured half a dozen boxes. After using them for about three weeks she could walk across her bedroom floor without aid, and from that time on she continued improving in health from day to day. She continued taking Pink Pills for about four months, with the result that she is now a healthy woman, and it is now no trouble for her to walk to church, a distance of two miles, and the grateful praises of herself and friends will always be given to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

Can now walk to church.

The experience of years has proved that there is absolutely no disease due to a vitiated condition of the blood or shattered nerves, that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will not promptly cure, and those who are suffering from such troubles would avoid much misery and save money by promptly resorting to this treatment. Get the genuine Pink Pills every time and do not be persuaded to take an imitation or some other remedy, which a dealer, for the sake of the extra profit to himself, may say is "just as good." Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure when other medicines fail.

—When most needed it is not unusual for your family physician to be away from home. Such was the experience of Mr. J. Y. Schenck, editor of the Caddo, Ind. Terr., Banner, when his little girl, two years of age, was threatened with a severe attack of croup. He says: "My wife insisted that I go for the doctor, but as our family physician was out of town, I purchased a bottle of Chamberlain's cough remedy, which relieved her immediately. I will not be without it in the future." 75 cent bottles for sale by all druggists. Langley & Co., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

While pouring over a receipt book the other day, my attention was attracted by a receipt which ended something like this: "Then sit on the front of the stove and stir constantly."

Imagine sitting on a stove without stirring constantly.

Some people talk incessantly—
They never think of pause;
But, speaking of the dentist, he
Works other persons' jaws!

One Honest Man.

Dear Editor:—Please inform your readers, that if written to confidentially I will mail in a sealed letter, particulars of a genuine, honest home cure, by which I was permanently restored to health and manly vigor, after years of suffering from nervous debility, sexual weakness, night losses and weak shrunken parts. I was robbed and swindled by the quacks until I nearly lost faith in mankind, but thank heaven, I am now well, vigorous and strong, and wish to make this certain means of cure known to all sufferers. I have nothing to sell, and want no money, but being a firm believer in the universal brotherhood of man, I am desirous of helping the unfortunate to regain their health and happiness. Perfect secrecy assured. Address with stamp:—Mr. Edward Lambert. P. O. Box 55, Jarvis, Ont.

—Gilmore & McCandless are looking for the man in need of an overcoat.

—Insist upon your grocer giving you Okell & Morris' Jams.

—Coal hods at Cheapside.

MATTERS IN JAPAN.

Important Invention That Will Benefit the Silk Industry.

Tokyo, Dec. 13.—A Japanese by the name of Ito Chuzo, has made an invention that promises to be of immense value to sericulture. Briefly speaking, it is an improved method of killing the worm in the cocoon, so that the latter can be stored without fear of deterioration, and the silk reeled after any length of time. The system at present employed involves the loss of about 30 per cent. of the cocoons, and it is estimated that if Ito's invention were adopted throughout Japan, the silk industry of the country would benefit to the extent of ten million yen annually. Ito's history resembles that of many inventors; his untiring pursuit of one object carried him to the brink of ruin. In early life he had the davantage of several years' study in Boston, and afterwards of service in a factory in New York. On his return to Japan he devoted a whole decade to working out the discovery now published, and during the course of that time he was twice mangled by machinery, many times reduced to the brink of starvation, and frequently held up to public contempt as a charlatan. But there is much grit in the Japanese.

The adhesion of the great Liberal party of Japan to the cabinet's cause is now an accomplished fact. From documents published by the leaders of the party, it appears that negotiations had been going on for nearly six months, the Liberals on the one side, stipulating for certain long-contemplated reforms—full liberty of speech and public meetings, extension of the franchise and so forth—and the chief statesmen of the administration, on their side, undertaking that should they be defeated in the approaching session of the diet, they would appeal to the country, and in the event of an unfavorable verdict by the constituencies they would resign and join the ranks of the Liberals. Thus party government may be said to have been introduced into Japan.

Semi-official documents published in Japan show that Germany was willing to require from China an indemnity of 50 million taels, in consideration of the retrocession of Liaotung by Japan, but that Russia and France objected to a larger sum than 30 millions. The idea of these two large powers was that, if onerous terms were imposed upon China, her failure to carry them out might afford to Japan an excuse for remaining permanently in Liaotung.

The cabinet crisis that threatened to occur in Japan owing to the contemplated resignation of Marquis Ito, minister president of state, has been averted, the Marquis consenting to remain at his post.

The Mohammedan rebellion is a hydra-headed kind of affair. The intelligence sent to the United Press by last mail was that the insurrection had begun to "peter out," and that nothing now remained except the closing page of all such chapters in Chinese domestic history, namely, the slaughter of the insurgents and the confiscation of their property. That news was based on telegrams received in Pekin about the middle of November, but it would seem from correspondence just received that a very different state of affairs existed at the beginning of November, the rebels up to that time having been virtually unopposed. There was also a report that large quantities of arms and ammunition had fallen into the hands of the insurgents, and it seems to have been considered certain that 2000 troops, by whom these munitions were escorted had been annihilated. General Tung Fuh-siang had been commissioned to make peace, but the Mohammedans were insisting upon the decapitation of a military graduate whom the government was resolved to protect, and were also declaring that, if they were to be treated as rebels, they would resist to the death. It is exceedingly difficulty to discover the real state of affairs in Shensi. A certain Mr. Simpson, who passed through the disturbed districts in the closing days of October and reached Lanchow, reports that for six days he saw only deserted or burning villages and crops uncut.

An unquiet state of affairs is reported as prevailing in Shansi. Its proximate causes are said to be the appointment of a Hunan man to be governor, and the circulation of wild stories about successes achieved by Lui Yung-fu against the Japanese in Formosa. Vile literature, scurrilous placards, and other means of rousing public feeling against foreigners are largely resorted to.

Five hundred houses were destroyed by fire in Tokyo on the afternoon of December 12th.

Make Yourself Strong

If you would resist pneumonia, bronchitis, typhoid fever, and persistent coughs and colds. These ills attack the weak and run down system. They can find no foothold where the blood is kept pure, rich and full of vitality, the appetite good and digestion vigorous, with Hood's Sarsaparilla, the one true blood purifier.

HOOD'S PILLS cure liver ills, constipation, biliousness, jaundice, sick headache.

ANTIQUITY OF CLUBS.

Known in the Ancient Days of Greece and Rome.

Clubs are not modern institutions. In the ancient days of Greece the then of Athens combined for social intercourse. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth clubs became very numerous, and some of them famous, owing to the great men who belonged to them. Very closely allied to the Masonic Society of our day were the societies formed throughout the Roman empire for the practice of religious rites unknown to the state, except that our Masonic societies violate no laws.

In both Greece and Rome political clubs were common and the aristocrats and democrats advanced their views much as they do to-day. Club houses were few in number, because their meetings were usually held out of doors.

In Rome the earliest clubs were trade guilds, founded by Numa Pompilius in 720 B. C., similar to the guilds of the craftsmen which played so important a part in the history of the Middle Ages. At one time there were eighty of these guilds in Rome alone, and they were not confined entirely to the metropolis either.

From the time before Christ till the time of Henry IV. is a long step, but investigation fails to show that there were any clubs during that period. The first definite information we have concerning an English club is given by Thomas Occleve, the poet, who, with Chaucer, belonged to a club called "La Court de Bonne Compagnie."

date. The Roman matrons had many such gatherings, some for religious, some for social purposes. The most celebrated of these was the "Senate of Matrons." Connected with it was a debating society, in which momentous questions of dress and etiquette were discussed, much as they are at the present time.

Even the slaves in Rome formed clubs of their own, which somewhat resembled trade unions. Although military clubs were prohibited, yet they were tolerated among officers of regiments in foreign service. The rules of a club in a regiment on duty in Africa have been discovered on the site of a Roman encampment. They showed that the annual dues were about $125.

None But Ayer's at the World's Fair.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla enjoys the extraordinary distinction of having been the only blood purifier allowed on exhibit at the World's Fair, Chicago. Manufacturers of other sarsaparillas sought by every means to obtain a showing of their goods, but they were all turned away under the application of the rule forbidding the entry of patent medicines and nostrums. The decision of the World's Fair authorities in favor of Ayer's Sarsaparilla was in effect as follows: Ayer's Sarsaparilla is not a patent medicine. It does not belong to the list of nostrums. It is here on its merits."

The French artificial pearl is produced by boring a hole in the shell of the oyster and introducing a small bit of glass, which the animal covers with "nacre," or mother of pearl, to stop the irritation. Such pearls are flat on one side and of less value than those produced naturally.

—Weiler Bros. wish all their patrons and friends a very happy and prosperous New Year.

6c A BAR REDUCED SUNLIGHT SOAP REDUCED A BAR 6c

For every 12 "Sunlight" Wrappers sent to the Canadian Head Office, 23 Scott street, Toronto, Lever Bros., Ltd., will send postpaid a useful paper-bound book, 100 pages.

C. R. KING, Victoria, agent for B. C.

LEGAL NOTICES.

In the Supreme Court of British Columbia

In the matter of the Companies Act 1862, and in the matter of the Victoria Jockey Club, Limited Liability.

Notice is hereby given that a petition for the winding up of the above company by the Supreme Court of British Columbia was on the 23rd. day of December, A. D., 1895, presented to the Honorable the Supreme Court of British Columbia by Robert Beaven and James Stuart Yates as trustees of the estate of Green, Worlock & Company, who are creditors of the said company and that the said petition is directed to be heard before the Honorable Mr. Justice Drake on the 7th day of January, 1896, at the hour of eleven o'clock in the forenoon, and that in the event of an order being made for the winding up of the said company, that application will be made for the appointment of George Shedden, of the city of Victoria, accountant, as liquidator, and any creditor or contributor desirous to oppose the making of an order for the winding up of the said company under this act, should appear at the time of hearing by himself or by his counsel for that purpose, and a copy of the petition will be furnished to any creditor or contributor of the said company requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charge for same.

Dated this 23rd. day of December, A. D., 1895.

BODWELL & IRVING,
No. 3 Broughton street, Victoria, B. C.
Solicitors for Petitioners.

Land Registry Act.

Part (30 acres) of Section 14, Range VI., East, and of Section 14, Range 5, East, South Saanich District.

Whereas the Certificate of Title of Richard James Smith to the above hereditaments, bearing date the 26th June, 1891, has been lost and application has been made for a dupliate of such certificate.

Notice is hereby given that such duplicate will be issued unless cause be shown to the contrary, in writing within one month from the date hereof.

R. Y. WOOTTON,
Deputy Registrar General.

Land Registry Office,
Victoria, November 27th, 1895.

Tailor Gowns. Riding Habits

THE PARIS HOUSE,

Balmoral Building, 55 Douglas Street

Haybl Bros., Ladies Tailors

Ladies can furnish their own materials.
Price of making gowns from $10 up.

A SENSIBLE BOY.

MY DAD

USES THE

MASTER MECHANIC'S EXTRAORDINARY SOAP,

But MOTHER has always washed me with

BABY'S OWN SOAP

THE ALBERT TOILET SOAP CO., MFRS., MONTREAL.

Appropriate Xmas Gifts

JUST ARRIVED:

**Kid Gloves,
Handkerchiefs,
Umbrellas,
Furs, Capes
Feather Ruffs,
and Waterproofs.**

LANSDOWNE HOUSE,

John Partridge, Prop.

JUST ISSUED.

BROWNLEE & BRADY'S HANDBOOK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA MINING LAWS FOR MINERS, PROSPECTORS AND INVESTORS.

GIVES FULL INFORMATION ABOUT ACQUIRING MINERAL CLAIMS (OTHER THAN COAL) IN B. C. PRICE 25 CTS., FROM J. H. BROWNLEE, BOARD OF TRADE BUILDING, VICTORIA, B. C.

MEETINGS.

POLITICAL MEETING!

The Opposition candidate, Mr. TEMPLEMAN, and others, will address the electors at CEDAR HILL SCHOOL HOUSE, on MONDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock.

Col. Prior is invited to attend.

Notice.

Pursuant to the by-laws of the said company, notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Victoria Lumber and Manufacturing Company, Limited, will be held at the office of the company, No. 74 Yates street, in the city of Victoria, B. C., on Tuesday, the fourteenth day of January, 1896, at 11 o'clock a. m. of that day, for the purpose of choosing directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may be brought before said meeting. Immediately after their election, the board of directors will meet to elect officers for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them.

WM. H. PHIPPS,
December 23rd, 1895. Secretary.

MUNICIPAL

$10 REWARD.

The above mentioned reward is hereby offered for such information as will lead to the conviction of any person or persons breaking the glass of the window of any unoccupied house or other, in the City of Victoria, or damaging in any way any portion thereof, or of the premises appertaining thereto or removing therefrom any article belonging to the said premises, or defacing injuring or destroying any street sign or other property belonging to the Corporation of the City of Victoria.

By order,
WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C. M. C.

Victoria, B.C., March 20th, 1896.

$25.00 REWARD.

The above reward is hereby offered for such information as shall lead to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons tampering or interfering in any way with any manhole, ventilator, flush tank, or other part of the sewerage system of the City of Victoria, or causing any impediment or obstruction to the proper and effective operation of any portion of the said system, except when acting under instructions from the City Engineer or Sanitary Officer.

By order,
WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C. M. C.

Victoria, B.C., August 1st, 1895.

If Sick

After that Christmas "Blow-Out," see that your Prescription is sent to

JONES,

P. P. P., Government St.

DECEMBER.

S.	M.	T.	W.	T.	F.	S.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

JOSHUA DAVIES

AUCTIONEER,

Room 7, - Board of Trade Building.

The Daily Times.

GOING TO PIECES.

The most faithful adherent of the Bowell government must see the significance of the Montreal Centre election. With a strong candidate; with a trade policy which is supposed to appeal strongly to the cities, and to Montreal in particular; with a school policy that was expected to appeal successfully to the religious sentiments of the great bulk of Montreal Centre's population; with the aid of a horde of workers and boodle distributors; with these and other advantages that any government possesses in a bye-election, the government met with a crushing defeat. Cardwell gave the Bowell combination a severe blow, but Montreal has administered the "coup de grace." No government could withstand such a succession of reverses.

FALSE PRETENSES.

Col. Prior and his friends cry that remedial legislation is forced upon the Dominion government by the decision of the privy council, that regard for the constitution contrains the government to follow this course. In point of fact the constitution does not require that separate schools shall be re-established in Manitoba, and the decision of the privy council does not lay on the Dominion government or parliament the duty of re-establishing those schools. All the duty laid down upon the government was listening to the appeal of those who claimed to represent the minority; the government was left free to decide on the question as it thought fit. This point is made perfectly clear in Mr. Bodwell's speech. The government and its friends are guilty of false pretences, and guilty of disrespect to the highest court in the realm, when they say the privy council ordered the restoration of separate schools. That is a wicked distortion of the privy council's judgment. Col. Prior, as we have shown, does not understand the question at all; he is completely at sea, and has apparently given the most superficial consideration to the subject. He is simply swallowing what the government chooses to tell him, as he did in the matter of the official position offered him. He is "going it blind" with a vengeance. Truly it is a fine thing for a member of parliament, who also claims to be a minister of the crown, to be so completely ignorant on a question that has excited the public mind for years.

MAKING IT PLAIN.

Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper has been at the pains to answer those who either doubt or affect to doubt that the Dominion government will proceed with a bill to re-establish separate schools in Manitoba. In a speech at Lachine from which the Colonist quotes this morning, Sir Charles Tupper is reported as saying:—

"There was no one who could say that the government was not pledged up to the handle to introduce and enact remedial legislation on the lines of the remedial order of March last."

That is throwing off all disguise, as far as Sir Hibbert is concerned, and we have no doubt he correctly presents the intentions of his government. Those who had any doubt as to the course the government has determined to pursue must have their minds settled by this declaration. "The government is pledged up to the handle to introduce and enact remedial legislation on the lines of the remedial order of March last." What are the lines of this remedial order? It commands the Manitoba government to restore the separate school system just as it was before 1890, therefore the bill to be introduced in parliament will provide for such legislation. That is the policy of the Dominion government as plainly announced by Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper. That is the policy which Colonel Prior would like to go to Ottawa to support. It is well to have the issue thus made perfectly plain.

THEIR GAME IS UP.

The Colonist is to be congratulated on having at last published the truth on the cabinet minister question, through the medium of its Ottawa correspondence. These paragraphs from its dispatches of this morning set the matter forth plainly:

Ottawa, Dec. 27.—The Canadian Gazette will to-morrow contain the following announcements:

"Edward Gawler Prior, of Victoria, B.C., to be controller of inland revenue."

"The Hon. Edward Gawler Prior, controller of inland revenue, to be a member of the Queen's privy council for Canada."

It is as well to state that no formal announcement is ever made that a minister is appointed to the cabinet, so as to forestall the skeptics in Victoria who would be glad to make use of the official proclamation to confirm their theory or invention.

The last paragraph is so evidently added with a purpose that it will completely fail in that purpose. It is intended to deceive, but carries its intention so plainly on its face that it cannot deceive even the least intelligent reader. It is most interesting to compare the Colonist's dispatch with that which Col. Prior received from Sir Hibbert Tupper. The latter reads:

Ottawa, Dec. 26.

"Hon. E. G. Prior, Victoria:

"His Excellency informed me last night that he had signed a minute of council approving of your appointment as a member of the cabinet and privy council. Charles Hibbert Tupper.

It is perfectly plain that there is a falsehood between the two contradictory statements offered. The fact is, that both are parts of a plan intended to hoodwink the people of Victoria.

VERY SIGNIFICANT.

On Thursday evening Hon. Senator McInnes told the audience in the theatre of having sent the following query by wire to Dr. J. G. Bourinot at Ottawa: "Can controllers occupy the dual positions of controllers and cabinet ministers? Please answer." Today as the result of questions asked by Senator McInnes, the following information was received by the telegraph office here:

"Yours of 23rd. signed McInnes, was delivered and signed for by Bourinot himself at 7:30 p.m. on 23rd. Ottawa."

It is plain that Dr. Bourinot got the message, but that he does not care to answer it. If he could have answered in the affirmative he would most likely have done so at once.

Death Seemed Preferable to the Agonizing Pain.,

Mrs. Roadhouse, of Williscroft P.O. Ont., writes: "I have used Dr. Agnew's cure for the heart since last fall, having taken in all nine bottles, and I now feel entirely like another woman. I am 54 years old, and have been troubled with heart disease for more than twenty years; sometimes for five hours at a time suffering such agony that death seemed preferable to the pain. The cold sweat would stand out in great beads upon my face. The Heart Cure gave me relief from almost the first dose and proved a great blessing.

"You are liberty to publish this letter if you think by doing so any good may be accomplished." Sold by Dean & Hiscocks and Hall & Co.

TWO WITNESSES FROM WINDSOR.

James Sherwood and C. J. Curtis Cured of Nervousness and Indigestion by the Use of South American Nervine—A Remedy that Cures Old and Young, Men and Women of Some of the Most Serious Maladies of Life.

The secret of the wonderful curative powers embodied in South American Nervine is found in the fact that it cures at the nerve centres. From these flow the life blood that gives health, strength and effort to men and women. When these are deranged disease naturally and quickly follows. Thus it is that thousands of witnesses in all parts of Canada, some who have reached three score and ten, others in middle age, and again those who are mere children, tell how this medicine has cured them of indigestion, nervousness, general debility, derangement of the liver and like troubles.

To particularize: Mr. James Sherwood, of Windsor, Ont., has reached more than three score years and ten. He suffered terribly from nervous troubles and indigestion of a very complicated character. It looked as though he could not be cured, his age seemingly being a barrier. But he was recommended to try South American Nervine, and did so. Of the result he says: "I consider it a splendid medicine, which has relieved me of much pain, built up my health, and has given me a much better appetite than I had before using it. I have so far used four bottles and still always keep it in my house."

Another witness from Windsor is Mr. C. J. Curtis, one of the wealthy yeomen of that district. He suffered from a general break up of the system, an outcome of la grippe. Almost everything was tried, but with no effect. As a last resort South American Nervine was recommended, and of its results he says: "After taking one bottle I found very great benefit from it, my appetite improved wonderfully, and I felt my strength returning very fast. I purchased five bottles, but after taking only three out of the five I am feeling as nearly well to-day as I ever did, and I can attribute my restoration to health and strength solely to South American Nervine."

With medicine as with doctors, there is a good deal that has to be taken on experiment. But in South American Nervine no chances are taken. The language is none too strong, that it is an infallible and certain cure, particularly for indigestion and nervous troubles. For sale by Dean & Cryderman and Hall & Co.

Christmas Fruits.

Valencia raisins and currents just arrived from the east; cheap and thoroughly clean, at Johns Bros., 259 Douglas street.

Wifely—Do you think there is a man that could conscientiously say to his wife. "You are the only woman I ever loved?"

Hubby—Only one that I can think of.

Hubby—Oh, no; Adam.

Wifely—Who? You, dearest?

—Come and see the wire jewelry, made while you wait. Brooches, bracelets, watch chains, pins and goods of all descriptions at 68 Yates street. *

—Men's Mackintosh coats $12. Gilmore & McCandless. *

ROYAL Baking Powder.
Highest of all in leavening strength.—U. S. Government Report.

Fine Rattan Goods

B. C. Furniture Company.

A Large Line of these Goods just arrived---A little late for Christmas, but in time for New Years---Comprising CHAIRS, SETTEES, &C.

ORNAMENTAL! ARTISTIC! DURABLE!

Don't fail to inspect these goods. A further cut in prices in order to clear out holiday lines.

JACOB SEHL, Manager.

Jewelry and Watches.

25% Off During the Holidays!

Children's Solid Gold Engraved rings from $1.00. Solid Silver Waltham Watch Co.'s Watches, compensated balances, full jewelled lever escapement $7.00; cheaper grades $5.00. American Watches in screw bizel cases, dust and watertight $5.00; cheaper grades $2.50.

Nickle Alarm Clocks 70c, 8 Day Striking clocks $4, Cathedral gong in fine cabinet cases $5.00.

Thirty Hour 6 inch dial clocks $2.50, Long Alarm Nickle clock with large bell underneath, so that no dust can get in, $1.75; two years' guarantee. The above is a $2.50 clock, sold only during the holidays at this reduced price.

Genuine Diamond Rings in 14 Karat Gold from $4.00.

A splendid assortment of First Class watches and Jewelry on hand. Prices will be found a long way below any former quotations; our expenses are low, and we have no elaborate fittings. The goods speak for themselves, and consequently cannot be beaten by competition. Every article marked in plain figures.

This Clearing Sale will continue during the Christmas Holidays.

Goods sent on approval free of expense to any part of British Columbia.

S. A. STODDART, The New Watchmaker and Jeweler,
68 1-2 YATES STREET.

A FEW OF THE
Desirable Articles for Christmas Presents
....TO BE HAD AT....
PERRY & TURNER'S

Gold Aluminum Ware
Knives, Forks, Tea Spoons, Table Spoons, Dessert Spoons, and Berry Spoons, Etc.

Silver Plated Ware
Tea Sets, Butter Dishes, Sugar Bowls, Jugs, Tea Pots, Cake Dishes, Fruit Dishes, Nut Dishes, Etc.
Spoon Holders, Cream Pitchers, Syrup

Hand Decorated Steel China Ware
Tea Pots, Coffee Pots, Sugar Bowls, Spoon Holders, Cream Pitchers, Syrup Jugs, Toilet Sets, Etc.
This is a beautiful ware and can never break.

Expected the Crowd

And got them—made up a nice lot of Clothes from our stock and have another consignment of Fine Serges just in.

You Can Get : : : :

Your Suit before Christmas if you order now. Wouldn't shave profits so close, but we must have money. No one can touch our prices.

J. W. CREIGHTON, Merchant Tailor,
86 Government Street.

A Slipper Ad.

YOU MAY be thinking of presenting someone with a pair of Slippers at Christmas. Will this list help you to decide.

GENTLEMANS', IN
PATENT LEATHER,
BLACK LEATHER,
TAN LEATHER,
PLUSH, different colors, embroidered.

LADIES' IN
SATIN, all colors, beautifully embroidered with steel bead work and plain.
BATH SLIPPERS, very convenient and comfortable.
HOUSE SLIPPERS, assorted colors worsted.
WOOLLEN CROCHET SLIPPERS, many beautiful colors, very cosy.

The Prices of Ladies' and Misses' Black Cloth Leggings and Children's Tan Leggings have been carved down low—from 25 to 50 per cent.

A. B. Erskine,
Corner Government & Johnson Sts.

Constantinople, Dec. 26.—Izzet Pasha, chief equerry of the Sultan, has been arrested for presenting His Majesty with a long report upon the situation of the country, which documents Abdul Hamid refused to read, whereupon Izzet Pasha resigned. He is to be tried by court martial.

Derangements of the liver with constipation, injures the complexion, induces pimples, sallow skin. Remove the cause by using Carter's Little Liver Pills. One in a dose. Try them.

THE BEST MOUTH TONIC IN THE WORLD
Odoroma
THE PERFECT TOOTH POWDER
IT LEAVES THE MOUTH IN A MOST DELICIOUS STATE OF FRESHNESS
DRUGGISTS 25c.

Liberal Association.

A Meeting of
District Committee No. 3
will be held at the residence of Mr. Frank Hales, 11 Pioneer St., to-morrow (Saturday) evening at 8 p.m.

W. A. ROBERTSON,
Chairman.

TEMPLEMAN'S
Sub-Committee
For District No. 7

Will meet at Philharmonic Hall on Saturday, the 28th inst, at 5 p.m., upstairs.

GEORGE E. POWELL,
Chairman.

Dominion Election!

MR. WM. TEMPLEMAN
WILL ADDRESS
Public Meetings
Of the Electors of this constituency as follows:

Metchosin, Saturday, December 28.

Parsons' Bridge, Saturday, December 28, at 8 p.m.

Cedar Hill, Monday, December 30.

Victoria West, Tuesday, December 31.

Spring Ridge, Wednesday, January 1.

Other engagements will be announced.

Liberal Association.

A Meeting of the Committee of
POLLING DISTRICT No. 8
(James Bay), will be held at the Colonist Hotel, on MONDAY Evening, the 30th, at 8 p.m.

A. C. WEST,
Chairman.

WE SLEEP . . .

But will promptly answer all night calls. Our service available every hour during the year, Sunday's included.

DEAN & HISCOCKS,
Chemists and Druggists, Corner of Yates and Broad streets.

Whisky and Wine.

WATSON'S THREE STAR GLENLEVIT.
Is the Favorite Scotch Whisky, to be had at all First Class Refreshment Places.

PRELLER (Bordeaux), CLARETS and SAUTERNES.
A large shipment just received. The duty is less. The price is lower.

PITHER & LEISER, VICTORIA, B. C.

Open All Night.

BOWES, THE DRUGGIST,

100 Government Street. Tel. 425.

Local News.

Gleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

—See the prize puzzle in the window at Shore's Hardware, 57 Johnson St. *

—Special agents for papers, magazines and periodicals. J. Johnston, Douglas street. *

—Almost nothing—Nickel alarm clocks for 70 cents at S. A. Stoddart's, 68 Yates street. *

—P. S. Bartlett Waltham watches in dust-proof stem-wind cases, $10.50, at S. A. Stoddart's, 68 Yates street. *

—A general meeting of the directors of the Jubilee hospital will be held at Yates & Jay's office on Monday evening.

—The sale of watches, clocks and jewelry is not postponed, but is always running at S. A. Stoddart's, 68 Yates street. *

—By using Hall's Hair Renewer, gray, faded, or discolored hair assumes the natural color of youth, and grows luxuriant and strong, pleasing everybody.

—A meeting of Victoria lodge No. 1, A. O. U. W., will take place on Saturday, 28th inst., at 8 p.m., at the hall, to receive dues and assessments.

—S. A. Stoddart begs to inform his customers that he is not giving up business, although he is still selling eight-day striking clocks for $4 at 68 Yates street. *

—The salaries of C. P. R. officials from the Atlantic to the Pacific are to be restored on January 1st to the old amounts. They were reduced last summer by 10, 15 and 20 per cent.

—Remember the Companions of the Forest hold their ball at the A. O. U. W. hall, Yates street, on New Year's eve. The following ladies have the affair in charge: Mrs. Coates, Mrs. Lang and Mrs. Churton.

—The programme of gymnastics for this evening's poular entertainment of the Y. M. C. A. will be taken part in by: C. Wriglesworth, H. Mellish, H. Roper, J. Sharp, J. Hill, C. Esnouf, B. Littlewood, W. Peden, and C. H. Erskine.

—The police are looking for Robert Irvine, of View street, who a few evenings ago severely stabbed his wife. The blade came within an inch of the woman's heart. Irvine has been in trouble several times and some years ago was tried for a similar offence.

Templeman's Central Committee Rooms, 42 Broad Street.

—You have heard of Waltham, Elgin, Hampden and other makers of watches. You all have your opinion as to which are best. I have them all from $5, at S. A. Stoddart's, 68 Yates street.

—R. W. Bro. Geo. Hickey last evening installed the officers of Vancouver-Quadra Lodge, No. 2, A. F & A. M., as follow: George Glover, W. M., Matthew Thompson, S. W.; A. Maxwell Muir, J. W.; John B. Lovell, treasurer; Cecil Fletcher, secretary; Rev. Dr Campbell, chaplain; J. Blackwood, director of ceremonies; R. Shaw, S. D.; F. V. Robertson, J. D.; T. Catterall, senior steward; J. Lesmore, steward; A. Walkely, I. G.; F. Berry, organist; F Stockham, tyler. W. Bro. D. Wilson, I M. P., was presented with a handsome past master's jewel, set with diamonds and beautifully engraved. It bears the inscription: "Presented to W. Bro. D. Wilson, P. M., by the members of Vancouver-Quadra lodge, No. 2, A. F. & A. M., for services rendered." The presentation was made on behalf of the lodge by Most Worshipful P. G. M., A. R. Milne, C. M. G. A large number of visiting brothers were present. Vancouver-Columbia lodge installs officers next week.

—Among the private bills to be introduced at the coming session of the legislature are one to authorize the building of a railway from the mouth of Trail Creek to a point on Okanagan lake at or near Penticton; one to authorize the building and operating of a line of railway from Christian lake, Osoyoos district, easterly to Grand Forks and thence along the north branch of the Kettle river, through Eholt pass to Copper creek; one to consolidate the leaseholds, placer claims and other specified mining interests of Dougold Paterson, Thomas Dunn and David and Isaac Oppenheimer into one holding, together with a transfer to the applicants as a body of the water rights now held by the individuals named, and with power to construct and tunnel a bedrock flume from a convenient point on Valley creek to the former Lane and Kurtz lease hold claims on Williams creek meadows and other land in the neighborhood, and the exclusive right to all the mining and mineral lands, veins and lodes through which the tunnel or flume may pass not lawfully held at the date of notice. Another bill to be introduced is one for the incorporation of the Sandon Water & Power Co.

—A large audience greeted Schilling's minstrels at the Victoria theatre last night. The minstrels kept the crowd in good humor with songs and jokes. Some clever juggling tricks were performed by Kinzo, the Jap and acrobatic feats by La Rose brothers.

—At yesterday's sitting of the court of revision under the assessment act, Mr. S. Perry Mills, judge of revision, heard a number of appeals. A number of reductions were made, the largest granted being that of the Settlers' Loan & Trust Company, reduced from $107,550 personal property to $96,700; and the Law Union & Crown Insurance company from $271,000 to $261,000.

—H. M. S. Satellite arrived in Royal Roads last night, forty-five days from Manizillo, and was towed into Esquimalt by H. M. S. Pheasant at 8 o'clock this morning. She made the passage up under sail on account of her propeller shaft dropping out of line, and came here to go into the dry dock for repairs. She experienced very severe weather on her pasage up, and besides was short handed, a number of her crew being down with fever.

—A meeting of the board of health was held this morning when the arbitrators appointed to assess the damage done to Mr. Hendry's house by the health authorities in fumigating it, recommended that not more than $60 be paid. The board therefore decided to offer Mr. Hendry $60. The explanation of the officers regarding the destruction of plants at the North Ward School will be sent to the trustees. One of the nurses at the isolation hospital complained of her services being dispensed with. The letter was filed. The health officers' report was adopted and ordered to be sent with the secretary's report to the provincial board of health. The health officer was instructed to make a denial of the statements made by Mr. Sprague in a letter to the Times.

—Christmas comes on Wednesday, Dec. 25. If you are liable to forget it, buy a calendar clock for $1.50 at S. A. Stoddart's, 68 Yates street. *

TO-MORROW'S SERVCES.

When and Where Victorians Will Worship on Sunday.

St. Paul's Presbyterian church, Victoria West—Rev. D. McRae, pastor.—Services at 11 a.m and 7 p.m.; Bible class at 2:30 p.m.

To-morrow morning at the 10:30 o'clock service, the choir of St. Andrew's cathedral will repeat Mozart's 12th Mass for the last time. Next week the choir will begin the practice of a new mass for easter.

Reformed Episcopal church—Dr. Wilson will preach morning and evening. Morning, "The Incarnation;" evening, "Toiling." After-meeting in the evening.

St. Saviour's church—Repetition of Christmas day services. 8 a.m., Holy Communion; 11 a.m., morning prayer; 3 p.m., children's service; 7 p.m., evening prayer.

Calvary Baptist church—Morning, "The Pastor's Prayer for the Church." Evening, "A sleepless night, or why King Ahasuerus could not sleep." Sunday school at 2:30. Ralph W. Trotter will preach.

St. James' church—8 a.m., Holy Communion; 11 a.m., morning prayer and sermon; 2:45 p.m., children's service and special Christmas carols; 7 p.m., evening prayer and sermon by the rector.

St. Barnabas Church, corner of Cook st. and Caledonia ave.—Holy Eucharist, 8 a. m.; matins, litany and sermon, 11 a.m.; Sunday school, 3 p.m.; festal evensong with sermon, 7 p.m. Processional Hymn, No. 62 A. & M.; Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis, Simper in F.; Anthem, "Sing, O Heavens;" Hymn No. 288 A. & M., Processional Hymn No. 165 A. & M.

Theosophical Society, 28 Broad St., Williams Block.—Public meeting at 8:15 p.m. Subject, "Thoughts on Karma."

James Bay Methodist church—Both services will be taken by the pastor, Rev. T. J. McCrossan, B.D. Evening subject, "Daniel."

To-morrow the Sunday school pupils of the Metropolitan Methodist church will celebrate the 35th anniversary of the school. Rev. J. F. Betts will preach in the morning and Rev. S. Cleaver in the evening. In the afternoon there will be an open session of the Sunday school.

St. John's church; Rev. Percival Jenns, rector.—First Sunday after Christmas, Dec. 29th, 1895. 11 a.m, matins Ante Communion and sermon by the rector; 7 p.m., evensong and sermon by the rector. Special music by the chior at both services.

Victoria West Methodist church—Both services by the pastor. Morning subject, "Retrospect and Purpose; evening subject, "Christmas Sermon." Sunday school at 2:30 p.m. as usual.

Emmanuel Baptist Church—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor, Rev. P. H. McEwen, will preach. Morning subject, "Right Living." Evening subject, "The Great Enquiry." Sunday school and pastor's Bible class at 2:30 p.m.

Centennial Methodist Church, Rev. J. F. Betts, pastor—Morning service at 11 o'clock, Rev. S. Cleaver will preach. At the evening service the subject of the sermon will be "Love's Lasting Bounty." Sunday school and Bible class at 2:30 p.m.

PASSENGERS.

Per steamer Charmer form Vancouver.—I. T Solloway, Mrs Solloway, T Hooper, W McGuire, Mrs Wright, H Ella, G A Christie, F Richardson, Mrs Moody, Rev J Monypenny, S Parsons, W Chandler, J W Sinclair, R Byrne, H Abbott, R Collister, A L Ryals, J H Todd, Mrs McKay, D Cook, J H Kerr, R W Gordon, J C Henderson, A Selberg, M Knight, J Melrose.

Per steamer Rosalie from the Sound—H P Whitehouse, C N Owen, Mrs Owen, Miss Munger, Miss Martin, Chester Edwards, D Martin, F L Bangs, Col. French, A Bunts, Dan Lewis, Tom Cains, W Martin, M Levison, R M Goodwin, P Messa, L Spero, N M Cook, J Brighton, Miss Wymor.

CONSIGNEES.

Per steamer Charmer form Vancouver.—Mrs Freeman, F R Stewart, L C Raynor, F G White, E J Saunders, H J Brady, M Powers, McMillan & Co, Wm Lough, Walsh Bros, W Dalby, Dom Ex Co.

Per steamer Rosalie from the Sound—G C Shaw & Co, order H C Beeton & Co, Wilson Bros, Wilson & Co, Blackie & McKinnon, Sylvester Feed Co, R Jamieson, C Brand & Co, T N Hibben & Co, A Knight, W Wilby, C T Bigio, H Martin.

—A toilet requisite and a toilet ornament—O-d-o-r-o-m-a.

—You want my prices on watches. I have them at $2.50, but they are not my best. I have better that are guaranteed, tested and regulated, stem-wind and set, water and dust proof, $5, at S. A. Stoddart's, 68 Yates street.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair,

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free om Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant

40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

ROYAL Baking Powder

has been awarded highest honors at every world's fair where exhibited.

PRESENTS! ✠ PRESENTS!

Xmas 1895 — New Year 1896

Watches, Gold, Silver and Nickel.
Fine Diamond Jewellery.
Sterling Silver Tea Services and Christmas Novelties.
Gold and Silver Headed Canes and a general assortment of the latest styles of gold and silver jewellery.
The Largest Stock, the Best Quality and the Lowest Prices.

C. E. REDFERN,

43 Government Street.

New Cooking Raisins, 5c. per lb.

New Cleaned Currants, 3 lb for 25c.
New Sultana, Valencia and Cluster Raisins.
New Citron, Lemon and Orange Peel, 20c. lb.
Best Pastry Flour, $1 per Sack; Granulated Sugar, 21 lbs for $1.
Another lot of Canned Haddies.
Shredded Codfish to make nice fish cakes for breakfast, at 10 cents per package.

Hardress Clarke, Cor. Yates and Douglas Sts.

ARGYLE ✠ HOUSE!

XMAS. XMAS. XMAS.

Ladies' Motto Handkerchiefs, 5c. each.
Ladies' Colored Hemstitch Handkerchiefs, 5c. each.
Ladies' Lace Handkerchiefs from 15c.
Ladies' and Children's Handkerchiefs, in fancy boxes, from 10c. to $1.25 per box.
Ladies' Embroidered Cambric Handkerchiefs from 10c. each.
Ladies' Embroidered Silk Handkerchiefs from 10c. each.
Ladies' and Gents' Inital Handkerchiefs.

Gentlemen's Colored Brocaded Silk Handkerchiefs, reduced from $1.75 to $1.25
" " " " " " " $1.50 to $1.00
" " " " " " " $1.25 to $1.00
" " " " " " " $1.00 to 75c.
" " " " " " " 75c. to 60c.
" " " " " " " 60c. to 50c.
" " " " " " " 40c. to 30c.
" " " " " " " 25c. to 20c.

Gents' Hemstitched Silk Handkerchiefs, White and Colored.
Ladies' Lined Kid Gloves, deep fur top, $1.00 a pair.
White Table Linens from 35c. a yard.
A good assortment of Plain and Fringed Napkins.
Children's White Fur Boas, 35c. each.
A well assorted stock of Ladies' and Gents' Umbrellas from 50c. each.
A varied assortment of Ladies' Silk Ties.
Crochet Silk, The Peerless, 25c. a spool
Crochet Silk, The Daisy, 10c. a spool.

J. HORNER & CO.

—The grand master of the I. O. O. F. will instal the officers of the I. O. O. F. lodges for the ensuing term on the following dates: Dominion lodge, No. 4, Jan. 2nd; Peerless lodge, No. 33, Jan. 3rd; Victoria lodge, No. 1, January 6th; Acme lodge, No. 14, Jan. 6th; Columbia lodge, No. 2, Jan. 8th. Grand lodge officers are invited to be present.

—Xmas gifts, wedding presents, New Year's gifts, at Weiler Bros.; the best and largest stock in the city to choose from

—Read Gilmore & McCandless' overcoat talk.

Revolution in Chewing Tobacco,

Tuckett's T & B Mahogany

Is the latest and best.

See that the T & B Tin Tag is on each plug.

Manufactured by The Geo. E. Tuckett & Son Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.

For Your Xmas Presents in the Musical Line go to Wait's

64 Government St.

For the Holidays.

A choice line of new and fashionable neckwear just received from New York; Bows, Knots, Four-in-Hands and the new De Joinville scarf. W. N. Carmichael, Gentlemen's Furnisher, Yates Street. *

—A present—I am selling watches, clocks and jewelry at cost and making you a present of the profits. The reason why does not concern you; come and see the prices at S. A. Stoddart's, 68 Yates street. *

—A good gift, shaving sets (our own fitting), guaranteed satisfactory, at Fox's, 78 Government street. *

BLIZZARDS AND ICICLES

Will soon be here. Don't let pneumonia and doctors bills be the first to arrive. Fortify yourself with one of our

$10 - MELTON OVERCOATS - $10

They smooth over the rough edges of these cold, frosty mornings. Made of Fine Blue Melton, extra long, strong, and well made. Other dealers have the same kind; but the price—"There's the rub!"

Cameron, The Cash Clothier, 55 Johnson Street.

If You Want a TURKEY OR GOOSE

Don't forget to see our stock before purchasing.

SPEED BROS., Cor. Fort and Douglas Sts.

If you have not made Mincemeat, try the

Queen's Mincemeat,

Made by OKELL & MORRIS,

From the Queen's Receipt.

The Finest Mincemeat in the World.

✠ HALF ✠ PRICE ✠

—XMAS SALE OF CURIOS.—

JAPANESE STORE!

150 Government St., near Victoria Hotel.

GENUINE SALE.

Curios, China and Lacquer Ware.

ENTIRE STOCK

—At—

HALF PRICE.

R. J. MATTHEWS, Merchant Tailor,

101 DOUGLAS STREET,

is making a First-Class Suit to Order for $15; Good Pants to order, $3.50. All work guaranteed to give satisfaction. Call and inspect my goods before buying elsewhere.

Christmas Christmas Christmas

: : : Yes It Looks Like It : : :

At the Manchester House!

Have you seen the Log House, the Snow Man, the Skating Pond and the Young Folks enjoying themselves? A real Winter Scene on exhibition in the Store Window. Bring out the Little Ones and they will enjoy it.

Great Reduction in Dolls.

During this week, having received orders from consignors to close out the dolls at Cost.

WE HAVE REMARKED THEM.
COME AND SEE.
WE WILL SURPRISE YOU.

Handkerchiefs, Handkerchiefs!

Just arrived another consignment of those beautiful goods from Japan.

Silk Handkerchiefs from 10c.

A line of hemstitch Handkerchiefs at 25c. each. A line of Honiton lace trimmed Handkerchiefs at 35c. each. White Cambric Hemstitch Handkerchiefs at 50c. per doz. White Cambric hemstitch Handkerchiefs at 25c. per doz. Colored border hemstitch Handkerchiefs at 25c per doz.

A lot of fancy boxed Handkerchiefs from 15c. to $1.50 per box.

Gloves, Gloves, Gloves!

Kid Gloves, 5 hook lacing, 70c. per pair.
Kid Gloves, 7 hook lacing, 90c. per pair.
Best lacing Gloves, 7 hook or Dome fastenings, $1.15 per pair.
Fur trimmed Gloves, with patent fastenings, still at reduced price, $1.15 per pair.
We are sole agents for these Gloves.

A suitable present for a lady would be a Greenland Seal Cape, a Mink Ruff for the neck, or a beautiful Rain-Coat.

Yes, we have Umbrellas, beauties, all prices, from 60c. to $12.00. These are good and useful presents.

Just arrived a line of Misses Golf Waists, which will be sold at $1.65 each.

A lot of Fancy Goods, consisting of Photo Frames, Fancy Baskets, Pin Trays, Glove and Handkerchief Sets, Work Baskets, etc. These goods were late coming in, therefore, we will sell them very cheap to clear out.

Manchester House, 28 Yates St. T. Haughton & Co.

COMMUNICATIONS

THE SCHOOL QUESTION.

To the Editor: As one of the early pioneers of Manitoba, and one who has studied the school question closely, I may perhaps be permitted to say something on the subject. But first it may be asked what has British Columbia to do with that question? I answer—a great deal at the present moment. Mr. Clarke Wallace resigned his position in the Dominion government because he declined to be a party to the coercion policy which the Ottawa authorities propose to carry out toward Manitoba, and we in this province are now asked to send a representative to do what Clarke Wallace refused to do. In other words, we are asked to be a party to coercing a sister province.

I am not in favor of doing an injustice to the minority, but at the same time I am of opinion that the feelings of the majority should not be altogether trampled upon. There is a medium course which might have commended itself to the government if they had not been so rash at the outset in issuing their remedial order. That document bound them to a course from which they have been vainly endeavoring to wriggle over since. Had they acted the part of mediator instead of the master at the start, they would not be in the plight they are to-day.

I am not going to dwell on the different phases of the school question now, but this may be said:—It was a subject for thorough investigation and mediation on the part of the Dominion government, instead of which it has been allowed to cause serious complications and intense bitterness of feeling among the people. There is nothing in the decision of the privy council to show that the Dominion government was ordered to take any particular course It was simply declared that the minority had the right to appeal, and a suggestion was thrown out that the legislation in force might be so amended as to give the necessary relief. The whole tenor of the decision of the privy council is in favor of mediation rather than coercion. But the Dominion government almost immediately after the receipt of the decision, and under pressure of the French cabinet, issued the remedial order and then "the fat was in the fire."

The Dominion government knew very well the intense feeling against separate schools that existed in the minds of the majority in Manitoba and the hopelessness of expecting the provincial government to obey the order. Mr. Greenway could not have obeyed the order even if he had so desired, and the Dominion government knew it. Then why was it issued? It not only complicated matters still more and made it impossible almost to mediate for peace and justice. Every possible effort should have been made by mediation, investigation and appeal to the people's sense of justice to bring the two conflicting sides together. But instead of that they were driven farther apart. Able writers, able speakers spoke on the subject and all sorts of solutions were offered, but no attempt that I know of was ever made to bring the contending parties together in a friendly spirit. It was fight! fight! fight from first to last, and for this the Dominion government and the agitators are largely to blame.

The Dominion government, still under pressure from the French members and driven into a corner, suddenly promised remedial legislation and the announcement is made that that promise is to be fulfilled. And oh! the insincerity of the course the government is pursuing. They know well that remedial legislation means an infringement upon the liberty of a province, a thing which Sir John A. Macdonald even warned his party against, and they also know that it will not give the relief which the minority seek. Sir Mackenzie Bowell and his colleagues know very well that they cannot enforce remedial legislation after it is passed, so far as relieving the minority. It will certainly embarrass the province, but they know that the provincial legislature has it in its power to so circumvent it that the minority will not get the relief they expect. Mr. Greenway knows it, and that is why he has called the local house together on the 25th of January next. After that the cause of the minority will be in a worse plight than ever. Mediation will be harder to accomplish. Yet a blow will have been struck at the liberty of a province and an injury done to the whole structure of confederation for—nothing.

This is the position in which the Dominion government have placed themselves, and we are asked to aid them in the wrong about to be done.

The Catholics of Manitoba through the short-sighted policy of some of their leaders are about to suffer serious harm. They are to be brought into conflict with their Protestant brethren when there is nothing to prevent their living in harmony.

It is a monstrous crime against the peace and prosperity of the Dominion that the Bowell government are about to perpetrate, and Catholics as well as Protestants, should raise their voices against it.

ALEXANDER BEGG.

Hood's Sarsaparilla, taken at this season, will make you feel strong and vigorous and keep you from sickness later on.

—Mother writes: "No trouble now getting the children to attend to their teeth, they like Odoroma so much."

THE MARKETS WERE BETTER.

Yesterday, Except for Americans—The Home Market Was Feverish.

London, Dec. 27.—The markets were better all round to-day, closing at the best, except for Americans, which have been well under parity all day. There was a smart recovery in foreign stocks and mines on continental buying. The general settlement has commenced. Arbitrages Americans were 4 per cent. Heavy differences are to be met in that department, but no trouble is feared here. Owing to holiday requirements, cash has gone largely into circulation. The Bank of England's coin and bullion are down this week 944,000 pounds, and the reserve notes and coin are down 1,500,000 pounds. Fifty eight thousand pounds in gold net were imported for the week, the details being: 106,000 pounds bars bought; 59,000 pounds imported from Holland, 19,000 pounds from Lisbon; 18,000 pounds exported to Argentina, and 19,000 pounds to China. All the continental houses were better to-day, Paris and Berlin leading.

New York, Dec. 28.—The Evening Post in its financial article to-day says: To-day's security market, taken as a whole, was normal; that is, if by normal is meant a market moving subject to financial rule and precedent.

The temper of speculation was feverish and unsettled. A variety of influences combined to bring about depression, in the first place, instead of a higher range of prices for American securities in the London market, as the local tenders expected, although upon what basis could not reasonably explained, quotations from that centre showed declines in the internationals, extending to 1 7-8 per cent. in Louisville. The weakne was set down to dissatisfaction over the terms of the proposed new revenue bill. This criticism met with only partial acceptance. The local trading was favorably affected sympathetically.

Bradstreets reports this week total the ban kclearings for the Dominion of Canada are: Montreal, $11,950,370, increase 46.4; Toronto 7,352,064, increase 54.4; Halifax $1,223,272, increase 30.6; Winnipeg, $1,194,070, increase 24.2; Hamilton $550,207, decrease 6.4. Totals $22,270,573, increase 44.12.

London, Dec. 28.—The Times says in its financial article that it understands that the Rothschilds have decided not to take any part of an issue of American bonds.

A Constantinople dispatch to the Chronicle says: "It is rumored that the Rothschilds have agreed to advance to Turkey two million pounds sterling against a new tax of two piastres per case on petroleum.

New York, Dec. 28.—Bradstreets says: Toronto advices are that prices are firm and unchanged, and bank discounts are heavier than a year ago. Mild weather has served to interfere with general trade at Montreal. At Quebec city shoe manufacturers reported lack of orders. Central trade throughout the province of Quebec is somewhat duller than usual. Bank clearings at Winnipeg, Hamilton, Toronto, Montreal and Halifax aggregate $21,000,000, a decrease of about 9 per cent. from the week before, but an increase of 65 per cent. over Christmas week last year, the week in 1893 and also in 1892. The Dominion of Canada reports 1876 business failures in 1895, an increase of only 25 per cent. over last year, 1.3 per cent. while the total liabilities amount to $15,307,000 or 1.3 per cent. less than 1894. Trifling increases in the number of failures are reported in each of the provinces, except Manitoba and New Brunswick, and the liabilities of the failing traders are smaller this year than last in all the provinces except Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and the Northwest Territories. Business failures reported from Newfoundland number 42 this year, against 46 last year; but the liabilities aggregate only 445,628 contrasted with $6,260,000 a year ago.

"I Took One-Half Bottle of South American Rheumatic Cure and Obtained Perfect Relief"—This Remedy Gives Relief in a Few Hours, and Usually Cures in One to Three Days.

J. H. Garrett, a prominent politician of Liverpool, N.S., makes, for the benefit of the public, the following statement: "I was greatly troubled with rheumatic pains for a number of years. On several occasions I could not walk, nor even put my feet to the floor. I tried everything and all the local physicians but my sufferings continued. At last I was prevailed up to try South American Rheumatic Cure. I obtained perfect relief before I had taken half a bottle of the remedy, and to-day regard it the only radical cure for rheumatism." Sold by Dean & Hiscocks and Hall & Co.

LITERARY NOTE.

It is difficult to predict the future work in the magazine field. No one would have conceived ten years ago, that a thirty-five cent magazine would ever contemplate the use of the expensive lithographic processes in printing. But a ten cent magazine has put in a large and complete lithographic plant with the avowed purpose of furnishing a certain amount of color work every month. The first result is the reproduction of a water color, drawn by Rossi for the Cosmopolitan, and redrawn upon stone by the Cosmopolitan lithographic artists and printed upon the Cosmopolitan lithographic presses. Work upon even a more extended scale is promised for the January number.

The Fashion articles for the Delineator are timely and complete, covering the entire field of styles for ladies, misses and children, millinery, lingerie, dress goods and trimmings. The rich holiday display in the shops is interestingly described. Mrs. Roger A. Pryor's article on the social code relates to society balls and parties for children. The space devoted to woman's work and advancement includes a thoughtful conversation between M. Thomas and Dr. S. R. Elliott on "Woman in Business," an interesting paper by Miss Margaret McNaughton discussing architecture as a profession for women, a graphic description by Lucia M. Robbins of woman's work at the Atlanta Exposition, Harriet Kieth Forbes' directions for burnt decorations upon cardboard and the continuation of Sara Miller Kirby's kindergarten articles. The first of a brief series of papers on the care of the teeth, by a well known New York dentist, will be found exceptionally valuable; Mrs. A. E. Longstreet describes the carving of meats, and in seasonable cookery impromptu luncheon menus receive attention. In Mrs. Witherspoon's "Tea Table Gossip" are noted some new home-made holiday gifts. The review of holiday publications includes mention of many particularly intended for young readers. The novelties in knitting, tatting, crocheting and lace making are illustrated and described.

KOOTENAY!

A BOLD ASSERTION ABOUT KOOTENAY ... CURE THE NEW REMEDY

AN ABSOLUTE .. CURE .. FOR RHEUMATISM SKIN DISEASES KIDNEY TROUBLE

Sworn and unquestionable proof can be had by addressing

S. S. RYCKMAN MEDICINE CO., HAMILTON.

RHEUMATISM!

The Great Muscle-Former

The nutritious elements of Beef that make muscle, sinew, and give strength, are supplied by

Johnston's Fluid Beef.

Largely used by Athletes when training

HONEST HELP.

Thousands of men are suffering because they lack the courage to make known their early errors and to endeavor to remedy them. Nervous weakness, loss of manhood and the many ills due to early indiscretions, excesses or overwork can be quickly, successfully and permanently cured, if you will only let the right people know what ails you. Write to me in confidence and I will tell you, free of charge, how to get cured. I have nothing to sell, but am desirous of honestly helping you. Perfect secrecy assured. Describe your case and address with stamp:—L. A. Edwards, P. O. Box 55, Jarvis, Ont. *

—Another shipment of Rattan Furniture received since Christmas; this kind of furniture is very popular and makes useful wedding and New Year's gifts. *

—An appropriate Xmas present, carving sets and table cutlery (Sheffield make) at Fox's, 78 Government street. *

She—And you really attended the Queen's reception in London. The men, I suppose stand uncovered in the presence of royalty?

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Languor.

Langour, and depression are the first symptoms of a Cold or La Grippe.

When active persons are disinclined to exertion, and know not what is the matter, it is safe to predict that they have taken Cold or that the Grip's coming on.

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General Steamship Agency.

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Allan Line, Numidian	Jan. 11
Allan Line, Laurentian	Jan. 25

FROM ST. JOHN, N. B.

Beaver Line, Lake Huron	Jan. 8
Beaver Line, Superior	Jan. 22

FROM NEW YORK.

Cunard Line, Umbria	Dec. 28
American Line, New York	Dec. 25
White Star Line, Britannic	Jan. 8
White Star Line, Majestic	Jan. 15
Red Star Line, Friesland	Dec. 25
Anchor Line, Ethiopia	Jan. 11
Anchor Line, Furnessia	Jan. 25
Nor. German Lloyd, Ems	Jan. 14
Nor. German Lloyd, Aller	Jan. 21
Allan State Line, Pomeranian	Jan. 16
Allan State Line, Sarmatian	Jan. 30

Saloon fares from $40.00 to $90.00, according to steamer and location of berth. Second Cabin, $25.00 to $40.00. Steerage $24.50 to $27.00. Passengers purchasing through tickets save from $5 to $10 on each fare. Parties wishing to send for their friends can save $10.00 by purchasing through tickets here.

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SS. "MOUNT LEBANON," capacity about 4,000 tons, due about 5th Dec., will proceed to Honolulu.

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PUGET SOUND & CENTRAL AMERICA SS. CO'Y.

The S.S. TRANSIT, Capt. Berg, will leave Seattle on 12th December, for Central American ports.

For particulars apply to F. C. DAVIDGE & CO., Commission Merchants and Shipping Agents, Importers of Japanese Rice, Silk and General Merchandise, Board of Trade Building.

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TRANSPORTATION.

CANADIAN PACIFIC NAVIGATION CO.,

(LIMITED.)

TIME TABLE NO. 27,

Taking effect June 21st, 1895.

VANCOUVER ROUTE.

Victoria to Vancouver daily, except Monday at 2 o'clock.

Vancouver to Victoria daily, except Monday, at 13:15 o'clock, or on arrival of C.P.R. No. 1 train.

NEW WESTMINSTER ROUTE.

Leave Victoria for New Westminster, Lanner's Landing and Lulu Island, Sunday at 23 o'clock, Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. (Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C.P.R. train No. 2 going east Monday).

For Plumper Pass Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender and Moresby Islands, Friday at 7 o'clock.

Leave New Westminster for Victoria, Monday at 13:15 o'clock; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Plumper Pass Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender Island and Moresby Island Thursday at 7 o'clock.

NORTHERN ROUTE.

Steamships of this Co. will leave for Pt Simpson and intermediate ports via Vancouver the first and 15th of each month at 8 o'clock p.m. When sufficient inducements offer will extend trips to West Coast points and Queen Charlotte Islands.

BARCLAY SOUND ROUTE.

Steamer Maude leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound ports on the 10th, 20th and 30th of each month.

The company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notification. JOHN IRVING,
G. A. CARLETON, Manager.
General Agent.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RY.

TIME TABLE NO. 25.

To Take Effect at 8:00 a. m. on Monday, October 28th, 1895.

Trains run on Pacific Standard Time.

GOING NORTH.

	Daily	Sat'dy
Lv. Victoria for Nanaimo and Wellington	A. M. 8.00	P. M. 3 20
Ar. Nanaimo	11.40	6.28
Ar. Wellington	12.00	6 55

GOING SOUTH.

	Daily	Sat'dy
Lv. Wellington for Victoria	A. M. 8.20	P. M. 3 30
Lv. Nanaimo for Victoria	9 40	3 45
Ar. Victoria	12.20	7 00

For rates and information apply at the Company's offices.

A. DUNSMUIR, President. JOSEPH HUNTER, Gen. Supt.

H. K. PRIOR, Gen. Freight and Passenger Agent.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY.

Str. JOAN,

L. P. LOCKE, Master.

Sails as follows, calling at way ports as freight and passengers may offer.

Lv Victoria ..... Tuesday, 7 a.m.
Lv. Nanaimo for Comox, Wednesday, 7 a.m.
Lv. Comox for Nanaimo ... Friday, 7 a.m.
Lv. Nanaimo for Victoria, Saturday 7 a.m.

For freight or staterooms apply on board, or at the Company's ticket office, Victoria station, Store Street. ap25

BELLINGHAM BAY S. & T. CO'Y., Victoria-Whatcom Route.

Str. ISLAND BELLE

Leaves Whatcom on Wednesdays, calling at Roche Harbor, Friday Harbor, West Sound and East Sound, connecting at Sidney with the V. & S. R. R. afternoon train for Victoria.

Returning leaves Sidney on Thursdays, calling at way ports and making close connections with the Great Northern and C. P. R trains, north and south, and with steamboats for up-sound.

For freight and passenger rates apply to JOS. KILDALL, General Manager.
or to T. W. PATERSON, Whatcom.
General Manager V. & S. R. R.
nov23-tf Victoria.

The Oceanic Steamship Company

Carrying United States, Hawaiian and Colonial Mails, will leave the Company's wharf, foot of Folsom St., San Francisco.

For Honolulu, Auckland & Sydney without change

The Splendid New 3,000 ton steel Screw Steamer Alameda, Thursday, Jan. 9th, at 2 p.m. Or immediately on arrival of the English Mails.

FOR HONOLULU ONLY

S. S. AUSTRALIA (3,000 tons) Tuesday, Jany. 21st, 1896, at 10 a.m.

For passage apply to 114 Montgomery St. For freight apply to 327 Market street.

J. D. SPRECKELS & BROS. CO. General Agents.
R. P. RITHET & CO., Agents, Victoria.

Victoria & Sidney R'y

Trains will run between Victoria and Sidney daily as follows:

Leave Victoria at 7 a.m., 4 p.m.
Leave Sidney at 8:15 a.m., 5:15 p.m.

SATURDAYS AND SUNDAYS.

Leave Victoria at 7 a.m., 2 p.m
Leave Sidney at 8:15 a.m., 5:15 p.m.

STEAMER MARY HARE.

Running in connection with the Victoria & Sidney Railway, will sail, weather permitting and business offering, as follows:

MONDAYS—Leave Sidney on arrival of morning train, for Cowichan, Maple Bay, Vesuvius Bay and way ports. Returning, connects with evening train for Victoria.

TUESDAYS—Leaves Sidney on arrival of morning train, for Ganges Harbor and way ports. Returning, connects with evening train for Victoria.

WEDNESDAYS—Same as Monday.

THURSDAYS.—Leaves Sidney on arrival of morning train, for Nanaimo via Ganges Harbor and way ports.

FRIDAYS.—Leaves Nanaimo at 7.00 a.m. for Sidney and way ports, connecting with evening train for Victoria.

For further particulars apply to the Captain on board, or to Victoria and Sidney Railway agents.

T. W. PATERSON, Manager.

TRANSPORTATION.

GOING TO CHICAGO OR ANYWHERE EAST?

If you are, see that your ticket from Minneapolis, St. Paul or Duluth reads via

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Three (3) First Class Trains Leave Minneapolis and St. Paul for Chicago on arrival of trains from Victoria as follows:

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Daily. Badger State Express. Has Parlor Car to Chicago. Arrive Milwaukee 8 p.m.; Chicago, 9:45 p.m.

Leave Minneapolis 6:00 p.m.; St. Paul 7:35 a.m.

Except Sunday. Atlantic & Southern Express has Wagner Buffet Sleeper and FREE Chair Car to Chicago. Arrive Chicago 8:00 a.m.

Leave Minneapolis 7:30 p.m.; St. Paul 8:10 a.m.

Daily. Famous North-Western Limited. Has Pullman and Wagner Private Compartment and 16 section Sleepers and Buffet Smoking Library Coaches to Chicago. Sleeper to Milwaukee. Breakfast in Dining car before reaching Chicago. Arrive Milwaukee 7:50 a.m.; Chicago 9:30 a.m.

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NELSON & FORT SHEPPARD RY.

ALL RAIL TO NELSON, B. C

The only through line to Nelson, Kaslo, Kootenay Lake and Slocan Points.

THROUGH TRAINS SEMI-WEEKLY.

Daily except Sunday, between Spokane and Marcus.

7.00 a.m Lv....SPOKANE....Ar 5.30 p.m.

Commencing January 8th, on Wednesdays and Saturdays trains will run through, arriving at Nelson at 5.40 p.m., making close connection with the steamer Nelson for Kaslo and all lake points, arriving at Kaslo at 9.00 p.m. same days. Returning passengers will leave lake points and Nelson on Tuesdays and Fridays, arriving at Spokane at 5.30 p.m. same days.

GREAT NORTHERN

Shortest and Quickest Line

—TO—

KOOTENAY COUNTRY.

St. Paul, Minneapolis,
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Daylight run over the Cascade and Rocky Mountains—the Grandest Scenery in America. Superb Buffet and Elegant Dining, Palace Sleeping and Cosy Tourist Cars. A delightful ride, free from heat and dust in seasons.

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Pullman Sleeping Cars,
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TO— St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, Fargo, Grand Forks Cookston, Winnipeg, Helena and Butte

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To Chicago, Washington, Philadelphia, New York, Boston and All Points East and South.

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SPEED	Victoria Route.			TONNAGE
18 knots	S.S. "CITY OF KINGSTON."			1147
8 30 pm	Lv	M	"Victoria"	110 Ar 4 30 pm
11 45 pm	Lv	38	Pt. Townsend	72 Lv 1 30 pm
3 00 am	Lv	82	Seattle	28 Lv 10 15 am
4 45 am	Ar	110	"Tacoma"	M Lv 8 00 am

Steamer City of Kingston makes connection at Tacoma with Northern Pacific trains to and from points east and south.

*Daily except Monday

E. E. BLACKWOOD, Freight and Passenger Agt., Victoria, B.C.
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FROM OUTER WHARF AT 8 P.M.

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Timely Warning.

The great success of the chocolate preparations of the house of Walter Baker & Co. (established in 1780) has led to the placing on the market many misleading and unscrupulous imitations of their name, labels, and wrappers. Walter Baker & Co. are the oldest and largest manufacturers of pure and high-grade Cocoas and Chocolates on this continent. No chemicals are used in their manufactures.

Consumers should ask for, and be sure that they get, the genuine Walter Baker & Co.'s goods.

WALTER BAKER & CO., Limited,
DORCHESTER, MASS.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

A Detective Story

No doubt they are clever fellows, these detectives, but WE DEFY the best of them to find a PIECE OF SHODDY in any of the OLD COUNTRY BOOTS we sell.
SOLID LEATHER THROUGHOUT.

The Old Country Boot Store,

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Wonders Cease

When you find a strictly first-class Piano in stock in B. C. We have them. We have also the world renowned Mason & Hamlin Organs. Also the Doherty Organs, the Wilcox & White Organs. We have the original Gerhard Heintzman Piano, the Canadians' Favorite. Call and see our stock.

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Job Printing,
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DROP ME A CARD.

My estimates will convince you that in these lines my prices are the lowest in the city.

PHIL. R. SMITH,
Printer, Bookbinder and Manufacturing Stationer, 32 Langley Street.

ELECTION CARDS.

The Mayoralty.

To the Electors of Victoria:

Ladies and Gentlemen:—Having been called on by a delegation of business men, together with the solicitation of a large number of ratepayers asking me to become a candidate for mayor at the forthcoming election, I willingly comply with their wishes, and, if elected to the honorable position, will to the best of my ability pay strict attention to the duties of the office.

Trusting to you, ladies and gentlemen, for your vote and influence,

I am, yours most respectfully.

A. J. McLELLAN.

To the Electors of Victoria:

The Mayoralty.

To the Electors of Victoria:

As many friends have been kind enough to express a wish that I become a candidate for the office of Mayor of the city, I have decided to place myself in your hands, respectfully asking your influence and support.

I shall take an opportunity to express my views upon civic affairs at public meetings.

ROBERT BEAVEN.
December 26, 1895. 4t

The Mayoralty

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

Having been solicited by many Ratepayers to again offer myself for re-election at the next annual election for Mayor, I have much pleasure in acceding to their request, and beg to announce myself as a candidate for the ensuing year.

I am, Your Obedient Servant,

dc21-td JOHN TEAGUE.

THE MANITOBA SCHOOL QUESTION

Full Report of Mr. Bodwell's Magnificent Speech on Thursday Evening.

Treatment of the Subject From Legal and Constitutional Points of View.

It is Clearly Shown That Remedial Legislation is Coercion and Nothing Less.

Privy Council Did Not Order That Separate Schools Should be Restored.

Its Judgment Distorted by Bowell Government for an Unworthy Purpose.

Following is a full report of the speech delivered by Mr. E. V. Bodwell at Thursday evening's meeting in the Victoria theatre:

I am duly impressed with the importance of the occasion which has called together on such an inclement night so large an audience of citizens of Victoria. It is always an event of great importance in the history of a free people when its electors assemble to discuss the policy of its government and to determine the system which shall shape the future administration of its public affairs. It is of the essence of our British constitution that its executive body should be chosen directly by the people, and that it should formulate and carry into practice the wishes and conserves the interests of the majority of the people. To that end it has been enacted that every man who is a British subject, and who is possessed of any substantial stake in the country shall have a voice in the selection of those who shall direct the course of public affairs. I say, therefore, that this exercise of the franchise is the highest and most important prerogative of our citizenship, and it becomes the duty of every possessor to take the greatest pains to inform himself of the political condition of the country's affairs in order that he may cast his ballot with an intelligent apprehension of the trust which is vested in him. It is impossible, therefore, to exaggerate the importance of these meetings of the electors. It follows, also, that the questions which then arise for discussion should be viewed from the highest standpoint, and that all appeals to passion or prejudice should as far as possible be discouraged. We should never forget that we are engaged in a very serious business, which is greater than the personal ambition of any individual, and far reaching in its effects to be controlled by the partizan aspirations of any combination of mere politicians. (Applause.)

It also goes without saying that any party who ask to be entrusted with the administration of affairs should be able to expound their policy upon substantial and convincing grounds, and that if they fail to so establish the wisdom and expediency of their plans, then, sir, I say that they have no claim to exercise the powers which they seek to obtain, and have no right to the confidence of the people. It is upon this proposition that the Liberal party take their stand today. (Applause.) They assert that the platform which they have adopted is the one best calculated to advance the prosperity of the people of the Dominion as a whole, which will develop the great natural resources comprsied within its borders, which will open a market for its productions among the great commercial nations of the world, which will deal justly with the various racial elements comprising its diversified population, combining them into a united nation, so that from the Atlantic to the Pacific there shall be found in this fair young country a prosperous, contented people filled with a profound respect for the free institutions of their country and glorying all the traditions surrounding that grand old flag of our fathers, which for so long a period has braved the fury of its enemies, and has surrounded and protected the lives and liberty of its adherents. (Cheers.) I repeat that the Liberal party claim to be able to establish the soundness of their policy upon reasons which will be convincing to the mind of every fair minded man. (Applause.) To that end throughout the length of Canada some of the foremost of its statesmen have been engaged in preaching this doctrine to the people, and if on our part here, in the city of Victoria, we shall succeed in convincing you to that effect, we contend that, not as a matter of favor to the party to which we adhere, not as a mark of personal regard to the individual who is our candidate, however worthy he way be to that distinction, but as a duty which as citizens of Victoria, part of the commonwealth of a self-governing people, and to yourselves, that you should favor with your vote and influence the policy which we advocate. As Liberals we are ready to stand, or fall on that ground alone. We make no appeals to passion. We ask no partizan support. We seek to convince you in reason. We invite the fullest and freest discussion of every principle which we advocate, and we look for no success which is not founded upon the result of sound argument and convincing proof. (Cheers.)

The present contest brings the policy of the two parties into contrast in one striking particular. The Liberal party have always insisted on the autonomy of the provinces; the Conservative party, on the other hand, have always favored a policy which would centralize the power in the Dominion government, and the chief battle ground on which these contests for provincial liberty have been fought has been the province of Ontario. All this is founded in the scope and object of the B. N. A. act, the written constitution of the country. It was the design in that act that in all matters of local concern the legislative assembly, elected by the people of the province, and whose members understand their needs and requirements, should be unquestioned in its authority. (Hear, hear.) But that authority has been encroached upon more than once, and it was in the premier province, Ontario, headed by that veteran and valiant statesman, Sir Oliver Mowat, that these encroachments have been successfully resisted time and again. (Cheers.) The record of those struggles has been one of success from the beginning. (Cheers.)

EDUCATION.

One of the subjects relegated by the B. N. A. act to provincial control is that of legislation respecting education. It is a well known fact that the province of Manitoba in pursuance of the authority of the statute, passed certain legislation in the year 1890. A very heated controversy arose, and the matter was brought into the court, and was carried from court to court until it reached the court of last resort. There were two decisions of the privy council on that subject. At last it was established that the minority had a right to appeal to the governor-general-in-council, and thereupon the governor-general-in-council passed the remedial order, directing the province of Manitoba to enact a measure re-establishing a system which they had found to be bad and unworkable. The province suggested a commission to investigate the facts. The federal government said: "We will have no commission; you shall pass the legislation that we direct or we shall call our own parliament and enact such legislation ourselves." The province stood on its rights, and in a respectful, dignified manner declined to pass that legislation. Therefore it is proposed to call the Dominion parliament to pass what is known as remedial legislation. We all know that Clarke Wallace declined to follow the federal government in that policy (applause), and in consequence of that Col. Prior has been offered and has accepted a position in the government, and by such acceptance has pledged himself to carry out that policy. Therefore, that question has become a direct, living issue in this contest. (Hear, hear.) It is brought before the people in a manner that questions of that kind seldom come before the public.

The question is not a religious one. (Hear, hear.) It is a question of politics. It is a question of expediency; one of debate between two classes of people that are found in every province, those who believe in sectarian education in the public school and those who do not. That is the whole question (applause) after it has been stripped of all its sophistry; and, in the ordinary course of things, and in accordance with the universal rule that governs British law, this is pre-eminently a question in which the majority should rule. (Cheers.) The position of affairs, as a matter of history, is this: Prior to confederation there were no public schools in Manitoba; that is to say, there were no public funds devoted to the maintenance of public schools. There were schools in Manitoba belonging to the Church of England, the Presbyterian church and Roman Catholic church, but they were supported by the voluntary contributions of these denominations. When the B. N. A. act became law, certain provisions in the act were made with respect to education. It was also part of the act that in case any legislation was enacted to take away privileges established by law in any province, then the people affected should have the right to appeal to the governor-general-in-council. When Manitoba came into the Dominion, these provisions were adapted to that province, except that there were added to the words set out in the B. N. A. act, "by law," the words "or practice."

THE FIRST LEGISLATION.

The sections of the Manitoba act read as follows:

In and for the Province the said Legislature may exclusively make laws in relation to education, subject and according to the following provisions:

(1) Nothing in such law shall prejudicially affect any right or privilege with respect to denominational schools which any class of persons have by law or practice in the Province at the Union.

(2) An appeal shall lie to the Governor-General in Council from any Act or decision of the Legislature of the Province, or of any Provincial authority, affecting any right or privilege of the Protestant or Roman Catholic minority of the Queen's subjects in relation to education.

(3) In case any such provincial law as from time to time seems to the Governor-General in Council requisite for the due execution of the provisions of this section is not made, or in case any decision of the Governor-General in Council on an appeal under this section is not duly executed by the proper Provincial authority in that behalf then, and in every such case, and as far only as the circumstances of each case may require, the Parliament of Canada may make remedial laws for the due execution of the provisions of this section, and of any decision of the Governor-General in Council under this section.

As remarked before, there was no public school system in Manitoba at that time, but immediately after confederation, in the first session of the new legislature statutes were passed relating to public schools, establishing a system of denominational schools—or rather more, a system of separate schools in the sense in which we usually use that word. They provided for a board of education composed equally of Protestants and Catholics; the superintendents of these school boards were made the joint secretaries of the school board. The act also provided that:

Each section shall have under its control and management the discipline of the schools of the section; it shall make rules and regulations for the examination, grading and licensing of teachers, and for the withdrawal of licenses on sufficient cause; it shall prescribe such of the books to be used in the schools of the section as have reference to religion or morals."

That legislation stood practically until the year 1890. That legislation, it should be remembered, was introduced in the beginning of the history of Manitoba as a province. It stood for nearly nineteen years and it proved unsatisfactory.

In the first place it was established beyond a doubt that the separate schools as means of education were woefully deficient. The examinations set for the teachers were of such a character which did not require any of the peculiar qualifications of a teacher; they did not provide for the attainment of what we call an ordinary education of a common school child; and it was also proved that the characters of teachers as students were not such as to give any reasonable hope that that state of things would be remedied in the future. When the matter was taken up, therefore, and brought into public discussion, public men found that not only was it a system that was unlikely to produce good results, but they found a most deplorable state of illiteracy among the people themselves. Some startling statements were made during the discussion. It was found in very many cases that in petitions sent into the legislature more than half of the signers were unable to write their names. There was one petition presented by the reeve and council of one municipality in which only one could write. The others all signed their names by their mark. There have been some hard things said about the Victoria city council, but scarcely so hard as that. (Laughter.)

A PLAIN DUTY.

The only reason for the existence of the public school is that the people shall be educated, and if it was proved by reliable and satisfactory evidence that the system in Manitoba was not designed to produce a good system of education, if the qualifications required of the teachers were such as to afford no guarantee of future efficiency, if nineteen years of actual experience proved that there was a growing and alarming state of illiteracy among the people, then it was time for men who act according to the dictates of common reason to say that such a state of things should cease to exist. (Cheers.) It was a matter which the legislature of that province was called upon to investigate, the wrong was proved, and it was their bounden duty to provide a remedy. (Applause.)

But there were other grounds, of a far more serious nature, from a national standpoint, and that was the purely anti-British tendency of the teaching in those schools. In the French section especially, all the inspectors were French. It was enacted that no teacher should be compelled to teach a strange lanaguge, and that the language of the majority of the ratepayers in any district should be taught in the schools of that district; also that if a teacher taught any other language he should be paid extra for it. The result was that in many parts of Manitoba the English language was a strange tongue. It was not used in any of the school books or exercises. Surrounded, therfore, entirely by French influences, speaking the French language, and taught by French teachers, the children of a large section of that province were doomed to grow up in utter ignorance of British history and traditions, and all that pertains to the genius of British institutions, and British-Canadian nationality. The study of history alone could be relied on to rescue them from that condition, but history was comparatively untaught in those schools. It was not even on the list of subjects until the highest divisions were reached by the scholars. In divisions 2, 3 and 4 the only history taught was that of the old and new Testament; in the 5th division Canadian history under the French regime only; in the 6th division British Canadian history was taught for the first time in the school course, and it was not until the 7th division was reached that the child learned anything of English history.

There were some returns made to the Manitoba legislature showing the result of that system. In 1886 there were 48 schools, seven of which had pupils in the 6th and 7th divisions, and three schools had pupils in the 7th division, and out of the total 48 schools there were only 14 pupils in the 7th division. In 1888 there were 60 schools, eleven of which had pupils in the 6th and 7th divisions, and out of all there were only 13 pupils in the 7th division. In 1889 there were 93 schools, eleven of which had pupils in the 6th and 7th divisions, with a total of only 28 pupils in the 7th division. Outside of Winnipeg and St. Boniface there were only four pupils reported in the 7th division in 93 schools.

Even in the divisions in which history was taught the text books were the works of French authors who were not friendly to the British people or British institutions. A glance at the questions for the examination of teachers will show the necessity that existed for a change. From 1880 to 1884 the questions asked were identical. In 1880-1-2 the only question they were asked in English history was "Relate the conquest of England by William the Conqueror." (Laughter.) In 1883 and 1884 they were asked to describe the introduction of Christianity into England, and in 1885 the only questions in English history which they were asked was as to the death of Thomas A. Becket and the fate of Mary Stuart. In Canadian history they were asked in 1883 three questions only, two relating to French missionaries and the third was to describe the battle of Carillon, when the French under Montcalm, numbering 3600, defeated 16,000 English under Abercrombie.

It was proved conclusively from these and other facts that the whole tendency of this teaching was anti-British in every sense of the word. The history taught related almost wholly to the unfortunate period when the French and English were struggling for a foothold in Canada, and these facts were related in the French language, by French authors, and lit up with all the varied coloring of their sympathetic and highly excitable nature. The inevitable result was to produce the belief that those differences, buried long ago in our history, were living issues among the people today, and that the French population of Canada instead of being, as they are, a part of our common nationality, entitled and exercising equal rights with the English portion, were a down trodden race, robbed of their natural rights, oppressed by wrongful exactions, and confined in their unindurable position only by the superior force of a conquering nation. (Cheers.)

WHAT PATRIOTISM DICTATES.

Col. Prior was, he believed, a man of true and fervent loyalty, in fact his patriotism might be described as of the exuberant type. He has been most active in all that relates to the cultivation of a military spirit in the community. All honor to him for that. (Hear, hear.) The city of Victoria owes much to a man who is willing to devote his time, money and the enthusiasm of a generous nature to such a noble cause. But how can Col. Prior, true-hearted and loyal as he is, support a law which will force on Manitoba, against her will, a system of schools that may, by such enforcement, have the effect of setting one portion of the people of this peaceful Dominion in bitter opposition, if not actual hostility against the other? (Great cheering.) Will he force on them a system which will leave a large part of the population of that fair province ignorant of the glories and achievements of British arms in the past? To whom the names of Waterloo and Balaclava will be unmeaning terms? Who will never hear of the relief of Lucknow or the glorious day of Alma? Whose pulses will never be stirred by the heroism of Wolfe or the reckless daring of Brock? Who shall never learn of the growth of the British constitution? How step step by step, often amid tears of privation and bloodshed, the divine right of kings was made subordinate to the greater rights of the people? (great cheering) A system under which no mention shall be made of the noble band of United Empire Loyalists, of their struggles and hardships endured for love of country and adherence to the British Crown, or how out of the flames and ashes of that bitter martyrdom there has arisen in this Canada of ours a system of constitutional rights, of educational privileges, of freedom of thought and liberty of conscience which is to-day the admiration of the world. (Cheers.)

How does Colonel Prior expect that there can be built up in this country a national spirit, which, while it always be Canadian, shall be equally British, if the people are to be taught from their childhood that the British are nothing but a nation of oppressors, whose government has nothing to recommend it but the superior power of brute force, and whose dealings unto their subects have always been characterized by autocratic and tyrannical exactions. (Cheers.) This has been the effect of the separate school system of teaching in Manitoba, and against which the people of Manitoba arose and said emphatically:—We will not permit this system of education to continue; (cheers) these things shall be no longer." And their cry finds an echo in every loyal British heart, and champions throughout the English speaking world. (Renewed cheers.)

A HEAVY BURDEN.

Another important matter was the great expense which the old system was to the country. In the course of an address of this character, it is impossible to go into that aspect of the question fully. The public lands of Manitoba do not, as in British Columbia, belong to the province. A large portion of each township is reserved from homestead entry to the Hudson's Bay Company. Then there are a great number of corporations which own lands exempt from taxation. The C. P. R. has a very large grant; the Hudson's Bay Company, the Canada & Northwestern Land Company, the Manitoba & Northwestern railway company and the Manitoba & Southwestern railway Company have large tracts on similar terms. The result is that the settlements are sparse and the schools are usually far away from the homes of the major portion of the children, some of whom had to travel two and a half to three miles to school, a matter fraught with much danger in a country like Manitoba in the winter time. Even with schools so far apart, according to a return there were in 1893 and 1894, over 176 schools in which the average attendance was less than ten. Now the burden of establishing and maintaining these schools was a heavy one, but if this proposed law is put in force, under it, it will be possible to establish two schools in each district, and that will make the burden just double (hear, hear), and a greater grievance than ever is created. Such a state of things as that referred to was undesirable, and it was to remedy it that the school act of 1890 was passed. The reasons existing then for that legis-

(Continued on Page 8.)

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THE MANITOBA SCHOOL QUESTION

Continued from Page 7.

lation were cogent and powerful reasons. (Cheers.)

THE ACTS OF 1890.

Two acts were passed in 1890. The first created a department of education and an advisory board composed of seven members, four elected by the teachers, two appointed by the department of education, and one by the University Council. This board had the power of deciding what text books should be used, what, if any, religious exercises should be conducted in the schools, and it was provided that the schools should be strictly non-sectarian. (Applause.) There was another act which in effect declared that all schools receiving public aid should come under this system. This was practically the whole of the enactment. There was nothing said about any denomination not having the right, if they chose, to establish and support their own denominational schools, but they did not come under the term of public schools, and would receive no state aid. When that act was passed litigation was immediately commenced, but that litigation was not, be it remembered, a contest on the part of the Protestants on the one hand and the Catholics on the other; it was simply a contest between those who favored sectarian and those who favored non-sectarian schools. Two suits were commenced, one by Dr. Barrett, representing the Catholic church, and one by Mr. Logan on behalf of the Anglican church. Affidavits and evidence in support of their action were made and given by the Archbishop of St. Boniface (Catholic), Professor Bryce (Presbyterian), the Bishop of Rupert's Land (Anglican), and others, showing that those of all denominations who favored sectarian schools joined in support of this contest.

That case was taken through the courts, at last reaching the Privy Council of England, and it was there decided that the law of 1890 was intra vires of the provincial legislature, and the legislation accordingly entirely constitutional. (Applause.) That point is now settled beyond all controversy. The highest judicial authority in the British courts has pronounced in its favor.

THE SECOND JUDGMENT.

After that decision another course was taken. The second sub-section of this subject provides that "an appeal shall lie to the Governor-General-in-Council from any act or decision of the legislature of the province, or of any provincial authority, affecting any right of privilege of the Protestant or Roman Catholic minority of the Queen's subjects in relation to education." Now by the act of 1871 a right or privilege was created in favor of the Protestant and Catholic portions of the community. That act provided for a system of sectarian schools receiving state aid. The act of 1890 repealed the act of 1871 and substituted another. The question was, did the enactment of the act of 1890 affect a privilege of the minority within the meaning of this section? A petition was presented to the federal government in pursuance of that section. They referred the matter to the supreme court of Canada for advice. The Governor-General asked to be advised whether as a matter of law he had any jurisdiction to hear the appeal under the wording of the act. The supreme court of Canada advised him that inasmuch as the act of 1890 only repealed a former act of the same legislature it could not be considered that the latter statute had taken away any privilege at all, and that no appeal would lie. From that decision the petitioners took their case to the Privy Council, and that court decided that construing the act technically and strictly according to its language he had jurisdiction to hear the petitioners. But the Privy Council did not decide, or find, or direct, that there was any right or privilege existing in Manitoba which should continue. They did not decide whether the legislation of Manitoba was based on sound or unsound reasoning; they simply said: "These people have a grievance and they have a right to be heard." Now a simple way of illustrating that point is by reference to the practice in our supreme court here. Any man in this audience has a right to issue a writ against another man; he has a right to bring his case into court, and can compel the judge sitting there to hear it; but he has no right to relief unless hemakes out a case. (Hear, hear.) And that is exactly the position of affairs on which the Privy Council has decided. The petitioners can go before the Governor-in-Council, who, sitting as a political institution, has the right to say whether the legislation is good or bad

When that appeal came before the Governor-in-Council, however, that body assumed a dignity which did not belong to them, and for a purpose of their own, they assumed to act as a court of justice instead of a body of politicians. This was to give color to the assertion they now make that they had really no discretion; that although as statesmen and politicians they might see that there were the best reasons for the legislation of 1890, yet the Privy Council having said that it affected a privilege they were bound to restore that privilege—just as a judge is sometimes bound to enforce a law, knowing it to be bad, simply because it is the law. This was shirking the responsibility which the Privy Council had decided rested upon them. That court had said: "You must hear the petition. You must investigate the matter, and if you find that as statesmen a gross injustice has been done which has no other remedy, then you can, if you choose, give a remedy. But you are not bound to do so."

This is perfectly true from a perusal of the following extracts of the report of the proceedings before the Privy Council:

The Lord Chancellor:—"All we have to see is what we think the jurisdiction of the Governor-General is."

Lord Shand:—"All you can say is that, if it does affect a right or a privilege, then you ought to be allowed to appeal to the Governor-General so as to get redress by some subsequent legislation."

Lord Watson:—"I am prepared to advise the Governor-General, and decide on the meaning of this clause, but I am not prepared to relieve him of the duty of considering how far he ought to interfere.

Lord Watson:—"All we have got to say is whether it raises such a prima facie case that the Governor-General ought to proceed with the appeal."

Mr. Blake:—"The Lord Chancellor having made the following statement:—"The question seems to me to be this—If you are right in saying that the abolition of a system of denominational education which was carried by post-union legislation is within the 2nd section of the Manitoba Act and the 3rd sub-section of the other, if it applies, then you say there is a case for the jurisdiction of the Governor-General and that is all we have to decide."

Mr. Blake replied:—That is all your Lordships have to decide. What remedy he shall propose to apply is quite a different thing.

Mr. Ewart in finishing his argument said: "Before closing I would like to say a word or two as to what we are asking. As it has been already remarked, we are not asking for any declaration as to the extent of the relief to be given by the Governor-General. We merely ask that it should be held that he has jurisdiction to hear our prayer, and to grant us some relief if he thinks proper to do so.

In their judgment their Lordships say:—"Their Lordships have decided that the Governor-General-in-Council has jurisdiction and that the appeal is well founded, but the particular course to be pursued must be determined by the authorities to whom it has been committed by the statute."

Lord MacNaghten:—"We are a judicial body, and he is not sitting as a judicial body."

Lord Shand:—"If the appeal is before the governor would he be entitled to take political considerations into view?"

Mr. Blake:—"Doubtless."

Lord Shand:—"That is what you get into if your appeal is a successful appeal."

Mr. Blake:—"In my conception after His Excellency in Council has got rid of this preliminary question and by the light that the Courts of Justice throw upon the construction of the statutes has found that there is a case for entertaining an appeal he proceeds to deal with that ex necessitate rei in a political sense, because what is to be done?"

Mr. Blake:—I do not ask your Lordship to make any suggestion as to his (the Governor General's) action, which I conceived from the beginning is political. He is to be instructed as to the law; and then his action and the action of the parliament will carry the thing out."

Mr. Blake:—"The question whether upon the whole acting in their political capacity, the Privy Council believes that they ought not to act, or to act in what we may consider a lame and half hearted way, or to go the whole length of our demand, is no part of the question I have to submit to your Lordships."

A FALSE PRETENCE.

Never let it be said again in the city of Victoria during this election that the government were forced to act. (Cheers.) They were forced to do nothing. (Renewed cheers.) They are trying to throw their responsibility on the shoulders of the Privy Council instead of assuming it themselves. (Applause.) They now come and say: "The Privy Council ordered us to give this relief." The Privy Council did nothing of the kind. (Applause.)

As to the arguments brought against this legislation. This relief, which the Dominion government were asked at the time to give, predicated that where once legislation of that character has been enacted in a province, it can never be repealed. That would be truly an astonishing statement; an extraordinary state of things. It could never have been the intention of the B. N. A. Act that such a state of things should exist. As Chief Justice Strong said: "The presumption of the inherent right of every legislature to repeal its own laws should always be kept in view, and should always be acted upon by courts of justice. * * * and the presumption is so strong in my opinion that in this particular case it does not give the right of appeal." The Chief Justice was over-ruled by the Privy Council in this latter view, but he was not overruled in the former.

Mr. Bodwell then proceeded to review the grounds upon which the appeal to the government was based. So far as regards the contended treaty rights of schools, it would be interesting to refer to a matter of history. In 1869 after Governor William McDougall was sent to Manitoba, and after the provisional government was established by Louis Riel, the Dominion government appointed representatives to go to Manitoba and explain to the people how the government intended to govern the country. That commission arrived at Winnipeg early in 1870. A great public meeting was held and delegates appointed to draw up a bill of rights, which was afterwards sent to Ottawa, and which formed the foundation of the compact by which Manitoba afterwards came into confederation. In that bill of rights, from beginning to end, there was no mention of separate schools. (Applause.) The Riel government also formulated a bill of rights, but that government was never recognized by the authorities, and consequently the bill of rights was not received. Still, in that document, there was no mention made of separate schools. Some twenty years afterwards another bill of rights came to light which had some reference to separate schools, but there is a doubt as to the authenticity of the document. At all events the bill of rights which was accepted had no such mention; neither had that prepared by the Riel government, but which was not received. So that, in view of all the facts, it is perfect folly to talk about the treaty rights of the Roman Catholics, for no such rights ever existed (Applause.)

It is also folly to asseft that the Public School Act of 1890 creates Protestant schools; it does nothing of the kind. The legislature has declared that the schools shall be neither Protestant or Catholic. Even as to religious exercises prescribed any parent can notify the teacher that he does not wish his child to attend them, and in that event he must be dismissed before such exercise begin. It is a positive enactment that the schools shall be strictly non-sectarian. (Cheers.) The only religious teaching is a passage from the Scripture, either the Douay or the authorized version, and a prayer that was prescribed by the Ontario school act. It is a noteworthy fact that Archbishop Lynch, head of the Roman Catholic church in Ontario, did not object to this prayer, and it was a subject for congratulation among the denominations that they had at least all agreed on a form of prayer to be used in the schools. (Applause.) Yet it is said that that is a form of religious instruction to which the Catholics cannot subscribe. A convincing answer to that is the fact that thirty-seven of the French Catholic districts have voluntarily come in under the act and adopted its provisions. (Cheers.) It was also said that this statute practically confiscates the school property of the Catholic districts, but the facts are also against that. It was proved that while in those sections of the French districts the schools only had about $6000 worth of school property, yet when they came in under the act they became equaly possessors with the Protestants of over $900,000 worth of property. To show the fearful iniquity of this much maligned act, it might be said that while in 1891, the year after it was enacted, only three Catholic districts voluntarily came under its provisions, in 1893 there were ten; in 1894 there were 26; and in 1895 there are 37. (Great applause.) This was the matter that was before the governor-general-in-council; this was the evidence, but they refused to listen to it, and have made what they call the remedial order. That now famous remedial order provides:

a.) "The right to build, maintain, equip, manage, conduct, and support Roman Catholic schools in the manner provided for by the said statutes which were repealed by the two Acts of 1890 aforesaid.

(b.) The right to share proportionately in any grant made out of the public funds for the purpose of education.

(c.) The right of exemption of such Roman Catholic schools from all payment or contribution to the support of any other schools."

That is the order which the governor-general-in-council sent out to Manitoba to be obeyed. The answer of Manitoba was a reasonable one. Among other things they said:

"We believe that when the remedial order was made, there was not then available to Your Excellency in council full and accurate information as to the working of our former system of schools. We also believe that there was lacking the means of forming a correct judgment as to the effect upon the province of the changes indicated in the order.

"Being impressed with this view, we respectfully submit that it is not yet too late to make a full and deliberate investigation of the whole subject. Should such a course be adopted we shall cheerfully assist in offering the most complete information available. An investigation of such a kind would furnish a substantial basis of fact upon which conclusions could be formed with a reasonable degree of certainty."

WHERE COERCION COMES IN.

It was the duty of the government to sit and hear evidence, to investigate and obtain all the facts, and, having weighed them, to say whether the legislation in question was bad or not. But, no; they have sent out their order and said to the people of Manitoba: "Obey;" and the people of Manitoba have respectfully, and with dignity, said: "We cannot obey such an order in justice to the people in our charge, by bringing into force such an iniquitous and totally inadequate system, and we must respectfully decline to do so." Then the Dominion government say they will call the Dominion house together and pass remedial legislation themselves—and Col. Prior expects to go to Ottawa to help them. (Laughter.) Having sent out this order, and having asked Manitoba to re-enact the old system, they are committed to that legislation and that alone. Their jurisdiction to legislate arises only when the province refuses to duly execute the order on appeal, and it is limited to such legislation as shall give that order effect. Having asked Manitoba simply to restore the old system as it existed prior to 1890, they can themselves restore that system, and that alone.

Col. Prior in his speech the other night said:

He asked where "coercion" can be said to come in in giving effect to the findings of the judgment he had quoted; or if in every day life it would be called coercion, after a man had successfully fought a suit through the courts, for steps to be taken to carry out the judgment given in his favor? (Applause.) As soon as the great Conservative party is shown not to be strong enough to uphold the right of any man, be he Catholic or Protestant or Pagan, in any province of the Dominion, the sooner it steps out of office the better."

THE STATESMAN'S VIEW.

Mr. Bodwell was in accord with the last sentence quoted. It cannot be coercion to carry out an order of the court, but when that order has never been pronounced, what about the case then? If Col. Prior had thoroughly understood the position of affairs he would not have spoken as he had. The statement that they were Protestant schools was not established by the evidence, and the same answer is to be made to the allegation that the schools under the act of 1890 are distasteful to the Catholics. (Applause.) The government, in view of all these facts, has refused an investigation and has called parliament to pass remedial legislation. Is not that coercion? (Cheers.) "I say it is coercion," repeated Mr. Bodwell, amid renewed cheering, "and I say that coercion is not a strong enough term to apply to it, and if there is any stronger term in the English language, it should be used for it. (Cheers.) It strikes at the very foundation of our national system; the very beginning of our provincial rights (cheers), and if the provinces are to be thus under the dictatorship of the central government, then I say that as provinces we have no right to exist at all. (Cheers.) I say that policy is not right; I say it is not honest; it is a disgrace to the records of the country. (Cheers.) It is an invasion of our constitutional rights, that if admitted as a principle of action will result in the disintegration of the Dominion; and I hold that the aim of every Canadian statesman, the one object before which every other dwindles into insignificance, is to build up and maintain a system of national cohesion among the provinces. He should seek to cultivate a national spirit throughout the confederation, one which will weld together as the different elements comprising our population into a Canadian people; a spirit which will forget all distinctions of race, which will bury forever out of sight all differences founded on religious creed, a patriotism which will acknowledge no purpose but the common good of our common country, which will consider no labors too arduous, no sacrifices too great to assist her in reaching that destiny which the great extent of her territory, the wondrous wealth of her resources, the character of her institutions and the intelligence of her people undoubtedly fit her to attain." (Great cheering.)

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